

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



November 28, 1923



THE THORNY PATH OF INSPIRATION.

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Manitoba U.F.M. Debates

Three years ago in Manitoba a movement was inaugurated to establish the debating in the association upon some orderly basis. Plans were worked out by the executive with helpful suggestions and co-operation from Mr. Hoey, and a comprehensive system adopted which has been in operation since.

This includes a district series of inter-local debates in each one of the twelve U.F.M. districts. These are arranged by the district board, and have been handled with fine efficiency in a number of districts. The winning team of the district series of one year becomes the district's representative team for the provincial series of the following year. District champions are awarded prizes donated by the district organization.

The provincial series is under the direction of the provincial executive, and their schedule includes one team from each district. The winning team



Mrs. T. W. McClelland and T. W. Knowles
Champion U.F.M. debaters for 1923

of each year's provincial series becomes the holder of the Murray Cup, a fine trophy donated by J. R. Murray, Esq., of the United Grain Growers Limited. This cup was won for the first year by the Selkirk district team, consisting of L. P. Baneroff (now member of the House of Commons for Selkirk), and Ellwood Fraser. For the second year it came back to Selkirk again, being won by William Meldrum and Ellwood Fraser. For the past year's series (1922-23), it was won by the Provencher district team, T. W. Knowles and Mrs. T. W. McClelland, who in winning it, defeated in turn the teams from Springfield, Selkirk and Portage la Prairie.

Wool Market

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association report on the wool situation in their November letter as follows:

"The 1923 wool season in Canada opened with prices ruling strong and showing an advance of fully 20 per cent. over the opening season (May 1), the previous year. This market strength proved temporary. Before any great quantity of the Canadian clip was taken off or had reached the market, there developed a feeling of uneasiness in relation to prices, and buyers generally in the field were either re-called or their buying limits lowered. As a result, trading in the earlier part of the summer was very limited, and a large part of the clip remained unsold during the summer months.

"In midsummer the market became decidedly dull and inactive, not only on this continent but in England as well. For a time quotations remained nominally firm, then in the general prevailing dullness, gradually eased off. The fundamental position of the raw product was admittedly good, but manufacturers encountered difficulties

Continued on Page 23



Mothers Prefer Cuticura Shampoos For Children

Regular shampoos with Cuticura Soap and hot water, preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching, keep the scalp clean and healthy. Proper care of the hair during childhood is the basis for healthy hair through life.

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Diamond Dyes

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Sask. Co-operative Annual Meeting

REGINA, Sask., November 23, 1923.—The impossibility of obtaining for the record wheat crop of 1922-23 in the Canadian West, a price anywhere near equal to the prices the producers have to pay for the goods they must purchase, was emphasized in the opening paragraph of the report of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., presented to the shareholders delegates at the thirteenth general meeting of the company, held at Regina, November 21 and 22. The size of the exportable surplus and the loss of purchasing power sustained by the importing European countries as a consequence of the war, were assigned as the reasons for the decline in the price of wheat so far below the general level of prices. Every effort, said the report, had been made by the company towards putting the grain producers of Saskatchewan in a more advantageous financial position. In order to assist in increasing the returns to the growers the company had retained counsel, in the person of T. J. Murray, to present the situation of the western farmers before the Commission of Enquiry into lake shipping appointed by the Dominion government. The excessive freight rates demanded by shippers on the great lakes were the chief subject of this enquiry, which resulted in the passage of legislation by parliament designated to check the abuse. "The immediate effect of this action," said the report, "was rather disappointing in that many American shippers, objecting to certain regulations imposed, withheld their vessels from the Canadian grain trade, thus greatly reducing the available tonnage, lessening competition, and giving Canadian owners a chance to advance rates, which they did. Recent alteration of these regulations, however, appears to have relieved the situation."

Tax on Futures

The tax on transactions in grain futures instituted by the government of Manitoba, was referred to in the report as a dangerous innovation in taxation. Formal protest was made by the executive, and the general manager of the company in an interview secured by them with the premier of Manitoba, and to date no payment of the tax had been made by the company, pending decision of the appeal of the Saskatchewan government to the federal government for disallowance of the legislation imposing the tax.

Referring to the activities of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the grain trade, the report stated that full co-operation and all information desired had been offered by the directors of the company immediately upon the appointment of the commission, and expressed the hope that wrong and waste, wherever these exist in the grain trade, may be uncovered and corrected as a result of the exhaustive enquiries which the commission is making.

The Wheat Board

The history of the earnest efforts of the company's directors to secure the creation of a wheat board to handle the 1923 crop, occupied a prominent place in the report, which briefly related the events connected with the unsuccessful efforts of the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta to secure

Net Profits of Company Amount to \$442,212—Hon. George Langley Retires, and Shareholders Express Appreciation of His Great Services—Patronage Dividend Discussed

(Guide Special Correspondence)

suitable men to accept the chief positions of managerial responsibility on the board. The direct appeal for assistance in this task made to the directors of the two farmers' companies resulted in the holding of a conference in Winnipeg, at which the companies' directors put forward proposals which, in their opinion, made possible the immediate completion of the wheat board under a chairman not himself a selling expert, provided such an expert could be secured as selling agent acting under the direction of the wheat board. This suggestion did not, however, meet with the unanimous approval of those present at the conference, with the result that the two premiers publicly announced on June 23, their failure to recommend suitable appointments, and the final abandonment of the plan.

Helps to Form Pool

The report then drew attention to the prompt action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in calling a conference to consider the possibility of organizing a voluntary wheat pool. Those in attendance at the meeting unanimously agreed that "a voluntary pool in addition to the existing facilities should, if properly supported, prove of value in securing greater returns to the farmer," and that the voluntary pool marketing principle should be given a trial, and suggested that the association in each of the prairie provinces give consideration to the matter at the earliest possible moment. The Saskatchewan association, continued the report, decided to organize a voluntary pool forthwith, and incorporated a body for the purpose, the board of directors of the company placing the sum of \$10,000 at the disposal of the association for use in the initial work of placing its plans before the farmers.

The inception of the existing wheat pool in Saskatchewan, following the visit of Aaron Sapiro, is referred to in the report, and its similarity with the plan studied by a committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, on which the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company were represented, is noted. When the present pool replaced that originally contemplated by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the unexpended portion of the previous grant by the directors of \$10,000 was cancelled, and the sum of \$15,000 was paid to the association to meet the initial expenses of the pool. The report added "the pool is now an incorporated body, having its own directors. With these your directors have had a number of conferences and discussions. Such advice and information as has been asked for has been freely given and a plan under which the company will handle wheat for the pool and finance the initial cash advance for it, has been in the hands of the directors of the pool for some considerable time. It was confidently believed that the shareholders would endorse both the giving of financial assistance in the initial effort, and the directors' purpose of handling wheat for the pool on a basis

that will give the best chance of success possible."

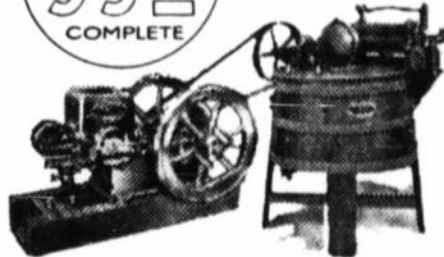
Company Shows Expansion

Turning in greater detail to the internal affairs of the company, the report notes that there has been considerable expansion since the last annual meeting, including the organization of thirty-four new locals and additions to the company's terminal elevator at Port Arthur, bringing the capacity to 7,650,000 bushels. The total storage space of the company at the lake head was raised to over 15,000,000 by the lease of the "B" elevator of the Canadian National

Railways. The new organization, the report states, has been mostly on lines of the C.P.R., because the C.N.R. extensions that had been so confidently hoped for were not proceeded with. At July 31 the number of shares actually allotted was 77,571, and they were held by 23,288 persons, of whom 94 per cent. were resident in the province. The prevalence of the idea that once a local had been formed applications for new shares would not be considered, led to the adoption of a policy calculated to encourage every patron of the company to become a shareholder, as well as every shareholder a patron, and all farmers at points where locals have been established were invited to become shareholders. The report adds that considerable response has already been made to the invitation. Most of the new elevators constructed during the current year were situated at points

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1 1/4 H.P.
WASHING
OUTFIT
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COMPLETE WASHING OUTFIT

THIS COMPLETE POWER WASHING OUTFIT WILL DO THE BIGGEST WASHINGS, BETTER AND QUICKER THAN MOST OUTFITS ON THE MARKET SELLING AT DOUBLE THIS PRICE.

The MACLEOD complete washing outfit is sturdy and simple and easy to run. The women can run this MACLEOD washing outfit. Start it up and on the speed of the engine, and it will keep going all day at this speed—no tinkering and adjusting required with this machine—no trouble in starting—no worry at all—just run and wash in getting the washing done easily, and in record time.

THE WOMEN CAN RUN THIS MACLEOD OUTFIT. Our washing machine is well built. The tub is of heavy wood throughout. The washing is done with a reversible "Dolly." All the metal parts are strong and will last for many years. The strainer is guaranteed and it can be run forward, backward, or stopped instantly with a handy lever.

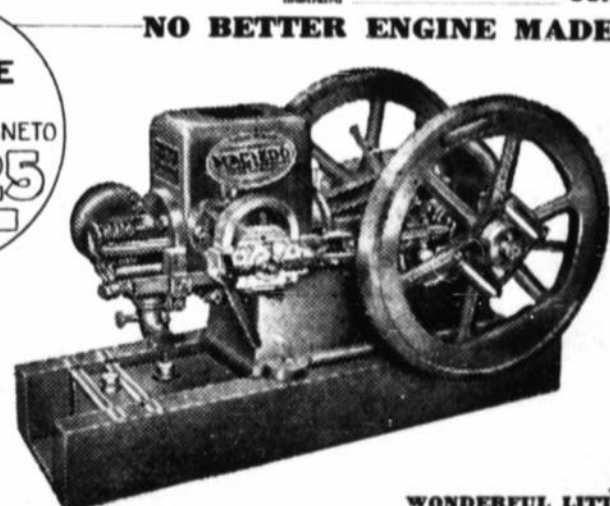
This is a practical outfit in every way. Don't expect an engine of less than 1 1/4 H.P. to do your washing successfully year in and year out. This 1 1/4 H.P. outfit of ours gives you simple power, steady running, and satisfaction. \$118—Complete Washing Outfit, including 1 1/4 H.P. MACLEOD Multi-Speed Gasoline Engine, with Washer, Mangle, and Squeezing Roller, all ready to run, exactly as illustrated. 99²⁵

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ENGINE
COMPLETE with MAGNETO
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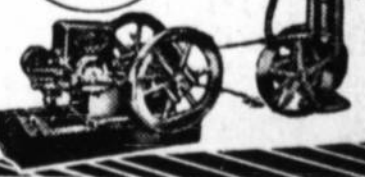
This engine is especially designed and built for work on the farm. The fact that it has a great range of speed fits it for all the different jobs that you will put it to; such as pumping, washing, cleaning grain, etc. It is found on the farm, simple in design, sturdy of construction, and economical in fuel consumption. It will prove to be your best friend and helper, a piece of machinery to be proud of, and a just reward for thrifty buying. Send your order today, or write for our latest catalog. Terms are cash with order, or C.O.D. (Collect on Delivery). Every \$118—1 1/4 H.P. MACLEOD Multi-Speed Magneto Engine, Complete with 62²⁵

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The MACLEOD complete pumping outfit consists of the famous MACLEOD 1 1/4 H.P. multi-speed gasoline engine with self-starting, new model Wheeler magneto, see description and illustration of the engine above. The outfit also includes our heavy double gear pump jack with brace and with belt, all ready to attach to your pump. The pump jack clamps low down on the pump, and the brace is fastened to the platform, and prevents the pump and jack rotating at every stroke. If your pump does not permit the jack to be clamped to the base of it, we will supply a jack with belt bottom that will attach directly to the platform, without extra charge. This outfit is for pumps up to 350 ft. deep. The pump itself is in the picture is not included. Order direct today from this advertisement. If in a hurry telegraph your order for shipment Collect on delivery. \$118—Complete power pumping outfit as described, all 72²⁵ ready to go to work for you. Weight about 350 lbs.

1 1/4 H.P.
PUMPING
OUTFIT
72²⁵
COMPLETE



MACLEOD'S LIMITED WINNIPEG
FOR MACDONALD E. MAY ST. THREE BLOCKS EAST OF C.P.R. STATION

on new railway extensions, and difficulty was occasioned by the necessity of waiting for the laying of steel. Two elevators destroyed by fire, and one purchased as a wrecked elevator were rebuilt.

Grain Handled

Handling for the year ended July 31, 1923, of 40,772,991 bushels through 352 elevators in operation is reported. Platform loadings amounting to 2,107,434 bushels consigned through the company brought the total handling to 42,880,425 bushels, as compared with 37,335,000 for the previous year. The percentage of purchased and stored grain were 51.2 and 48.8 respectively. Of the wheat purchased at country points it was found possible to pay well above the street price for much that was delivered in larger quantities. The average handling per elevator was 115,795 bushels, being 11,000 bushels over that for the year 1921-22, and the largest individual handling recorded was at Assiniboia, where 385,557 bushels were taken in at the elevator.

The report notes that 98 per cent. of the grain handled by the company was dealt with by its own commission de-

partment, showing the appreciation felt by the growers of its efficient services. The public terminal elevator at Port Arthur, operated by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Export Company, handled 24,150,011 bushels, while the subsidiary export company, James Stewart & Co. Ltd., sold 25,964,624 bushels of grain. The Company's hospital elevator handled 10,533,000 bushels, and a new subsidiary, the James Stewart Grain Corporation, incorporated, and having its offices in New York, sold 3,000,879 bushels. The magnitude of the Company's business may be comprehended by an addition of the handling of all the branches referred to, says the report.

The directors refer to the Pacific and Hudson's Bay routes, stating that developments in connection with the former are being carefully and sympathetically watched. The hope is expressed that further equalization of western freight rates will make the western route available to the farmers of Saskatchewan in larger measure.

The Patronage Dividend

An important feature of the report is the suggestion thrown out in it

that "During the course of this meeting you give consideration to the principle of the patronage dividend in the distribution of the profits of the company." It is added that it would not be possible to apply the policy to the business of the year reported, but that it could be applied to that of the current year if the shareholders so desired.

Year's Profits \$442,212

The balance sheet placed before the shareholders showed total assets as at July 31, 1923, of \$7,876,814.95, including the value of country elevators after due allowance for depreciation of \$2,711,238.80 and of terminal elevators, less depreciation of \$2,367,072.70. Deduction of the liabilities, including loans and accrued interest, government of Saskatchewan of \$3,346,855.81, left a balance of profit for the year of \$442,212.55. The profit and loss account showed a gross profit, after deducting all operating and administrative charges of \$987,312.93, making with interest on investments and transfer fees, a total gross profit of \$989,155.68. Of this amount provision for taxes and interest on Saskatchewan government loans accounted for \$230,015.51, depreciation of \$289,276.36, and sundry smaller charges left the net profit of \$442,212.55 as stated. The elevator reserve account as at July 31, 1923, showed a credit balance of \$1,765,975.73, and general reserves stood at \$162,835.70. The directors recommended the payment of a cash dividend of 8 per cent. on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1923, amounting to \$137,496, the carrying to elevator reserve account of 50 per cent. of the balance amounting to \$152,358.27, in accordance with the act of incorporation, and the carrying of the remaining 50 per cent. to general reserve account. The distribution of the general reserves by way of a share dividend amounting to \$2.00 per share, was also recommended. Directors recommendations were adopted by the meeting.

Langley Declines Renomination

The sitting of the delegates on Thursday, November 22, was occupied by a lengthy discussion of important internal affairs and policies. At the close of the discussion nominations of candidates for the three directorships filling vacancies, according to the act of incorporation, were taken. Eleven names were put in nomination including those of the three retiring directors, Messrs. Evans, Langley and Maharg. After nominations closed Mr. Langley withdrew his name and signified his inten-

tion of not seeking re-election. The election of directors was deferred until Friday, and resulted in Messrs. J. A. Maharg, R. M. Johnson and W. J. Orchard being elected for the three-year period.

At the Friday afternoon sitting of the delegates discussion took place on the adoption of the policy of paying patronage dividends, as mentioned in the directors' report. Attention was directed to many phases of this complex problem, and the general manager replied to a large number of questions bearing on it. After extended consideration it was decided not to pursue the matter further at this meeting, and it was laid upon the table.

Appreciation of Langley's Services

At this session a resolution was introduced and passed by a unanimous standing vote, expressing the appreciation of the shareholders and directors of the great service rendered by Hon. George Langley, both in the inception of the company and during the thirteen years it has been in existence, and more especially during the earlier period of its development. The occasion of the resolution was the retirement of Mr. Langley from office consequent upon his declining re-election to the directorate.

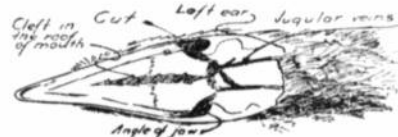
The meeting then proceeded to the discussion of matters arising out of the general business of the company, including the handling charges on special binned grain. The provision of cleaners for grain and other matters.

Topping the Turkey Market

Article No. 3

Care in killing and dressing turkeys will save considerable work and improve the price paid for them.

Turkeys should first be deprived of all feed for 24 hours, but given plenty of fresh clean water which helps to clean the crop of all feed. When ready to kill, hang the bird up by the feet, lock the wings over the back, then holding the head in one hand with a



Cut to Bleed Where Veins Join. Insensibility is produced by thrusting Knife in Cleft.



Showing Position of Knife When Cutting Artery.



Thrust Knife into Brain as Far as Possible. Give Half Turn and Withdraw. How to Kill a Bird by Bleeding and Sticking. Note.—First bleed, then pierce the brain.

sharp narrow bladed knife cut across the veins in the throat by making a short cut inside the mouth at the right side of the throat about three-quarters of an inch back of the groove in the roof of the mouth. After making this cut, thrust the knife blade up through the groove in the roof of the mouth and into the brain at the back part of the skull.

When the brain is reached, the bird will quiver. This loosens the feathers and death is instantaneous. Commence picking at once. If the bird has been properly stuck the feathers pluck easily. Remove the main tail and large wing feathers first, then the body feathers. A twist removes the tail feathers while a straight pull will set them. To avoid tearing the skin remove all feathers with a pull in a straight line with the growth of the feathers. Some markets prefer the small feathers on the wing tip left on, while others desire a clean wing and clean pick throughout. Dressing directions should

Continued on Page 23

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HON. R. G. REID,
Provincial Treasurer

W. V. NEWSON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 28, 1923

Farmers Succeed in Business

The reports of the two large farmer companies presented to their shareholders in annual meeting last week, showed the profit of the United Grain Growers Limited for the year to be \$552,171.93, and that of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company \$442,212.35. Thus the total profits of these two companies owned by 58,000 farmer shareholders in this country, were approximately \$1,000,000 upon the year's operations ending August 31, 1923. While this is a most excellent showing financially, and while these profits were earned in a business in which there is the fiercest competition, there are other considerations which to the farmers generally, should cause satisfaction quite equal to that caused by the financial results achieved. It is a tribute to the business ability of farmers generally that in these times of severe depression they are able to handle their own business in a capable manner. Success in the operation of these farmer companies depends upon the election of directors who possess steady, calm business judgment, who will provide a thorough and efficient management for the conduct of the business, and after that has been provided the other great essential to success is the hearty co-operation and support of the shareholders who constitute the company.

There are bound to be differences of opinion in every organization comprising a large number of shareholders organized upon a democratic basis. It is right and proper that viewpoints held by various shareholders should be brought to the annual meetings, thoroughly discussed and decided upon, but when a decision is once made the shareholders, in their own interests, should give their loyal and hearty support to their own company. Not only have the benefits secured by these companies been enjoyed by the shareholders in the dividends received upon their capital stock, but the presence of these two companies in the grain business of this country has raised standards in the grain trade generally, and today the service rendered by the grain trade is undoubtedly superior to that in any part of the world, due to the efforts of the farmers' companies and their competition in the field. As we have stated before, these two companies are today the envy of grain growers in every country in the world, and in no grain-growing field have the farmers yet established marketing organizations approaching them in efficiency. What these companies can be made in the future depends almost entirely upon the support which the farmer shareholders and the non-shareholder farmers will give to them in the marketing of their grain and livestock and the purchase of supplies that are handled.

Canada and the British Election

Canada is apparently receiving considerable free advertising in the British election campaign. Protectionists are telling the electors that protection has done wonders for the Dominions and that Britain should adopt it as a means of binding the parts of the Empire closer together, while the free traders are pointing out that the Dominions have never shown the least inclination to go further than they have gone in tariff preference for British manufactured goods. There are Canadian candidates in the field, most of them protectionists, and it is reported that a McGill University student has been specially imported by the Conservatives to

aid in spreading the gospel of protection as taught him by Professor Leacock.

The Manchester Guardian sarcastically remarks that the British protectionists must be hard up for competent expounders of the gospel when they have to import speakers, and it refers to the fact that the tariff cleaves public opinion in Canada to the base, Western Canada bitterly resenting the nursing of eastern manufacturers by a protective tariff. The comment of the Guardian is timely and necessary. This business of political parties importing speakers on a matter of controversial politics is bad, for the speakers are apt to be taken as representing a unified opinion in their own country. A citizen of Canada has a perfect right to accept an invitation to speak on any subject, but it is generally recognized that outsiders should not, as a matter of courtesy, obtrude into a political controversy. The McGill student of economics may speak for himself, but it can be emphatically stated right here, that as a protectionist, his opinions are diametrically opposed to the dominant opinion in Western Canada.

Indian Head Fruit Report

The exact and definite results of fruit growing at the Forestry Station, Indian Head, given by Superintendent Norman M. Ross, elsewhere in this issue, is of the highest value because it indicates the possibilities of fruit growing in the open prairie country in locations subject to climatic severities. The reputation enjoyed by Mr. Ross, and well established by his 20 years' record in charge of the forestry station, places the reliability of his report beyond any shadow of doubt. His information in regard to shelter-belts, the varieties of plums, crab apples and standard apples which have succeeded, will be of inestimable value to farmers when deciding upon the varieties they will plant, and in the methods to be pursued in caring for and protecting their fruit gardens. Mr. Ross states definitely that plums can be produced abundantly, that many crabs are quite prolific and hardy, while standard apples are still largely in the experimental stage, but that at least two varieties promise to be successful. It is within reach of any farm home today to solve its fruit problem by growing its own fruit in the farm garden.

Taxes on Grain Tickets

The Guide has received a number of letters with regard to the application of the stamp tax to cash grain tickets, and in order to get authoritative information on the matter we took it up with the Excise Department, and we are advised that the following ruling has been issued by the department:

Grain tickets, as per specimen submitted, are not subject to stamp tax on cheques nor bills of exchange. The grain tickets submitted, which have the words "received payment" printed on the reverse side, are, however, regarded as receipts and subject to stamp tax of two cents when the amount acknowledged is \$10 or upwards.

A duplicate receipt is not subject to tax, provided it is plainly marked with words indicating that it is a duplicate of an original receipt duly stamped.

The form of the grain ticket is prescribed in the Canada Grain Act, and it is not an order to pay money, consequently, tickets which are made out in conformity with the act are not taxable as checks or bills of exchange. Some tickets, however, are printed with the words "received payment" on the reverse side, and these are

taxed as receipts. Tickets which do not bear these words on the reverse side, and which follow the prescribed form, are not taxable either as checks or receipts.

The Strain on the Entente

The Entente has apparently been saved once again: Britain and France have compromised on France's proposals for further punitive measures against Germany. The inter-allied military commission, appointed under the Treaty of Versailles to see that Germany carried out the disarming clauses of the treaty, and which has not been functioning for some time, comes once more into activity, and Germany has to see that it is given facilities to carry on its work under adequate protection. The Crown Prince, whose return to Germany caused considerable excitement, is to be allowed to remain as a private citizen, subject to the German government keeping a vigilant eye upon him, while the ex-Kaiser has to stay where he is. For the first time in the last two years complete agreement was reached, and it is hailed as evidence that the Entente has yet a lot of life in it.

Perhaps; but the British government is in the middle of a strenuous election campaign, in which relations with France is an outstanding question. Premier Poincare is also not unmindful of the fact that he has to face an election next year, and he knows full well that it is not to his interest to see either Liberal or Labor returned in Britain. He can work better with the Conservatives, and a Conservative government in Britain would help him wonderfully in the coming election.

There are other matters that are more serious, and they fundamentally affect British foreign policy. France is lending to Poland, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia 1,800,000,000 francs, about \$108,000,000, for the purchase of war materials in France. Czechoslovakia recently concluded a loan and an agreement with France. These loans it is explained are to ensure protection to "France's military frontier, which is not only the Rhine, but the Vistula and the Danube." To speak colloquially this is "a big order"; it means nothing more nor less than the making of these countries into a military unit, with a million-and-a-half of men under arms, and all at the service of France. Practically, it establishes France as the dominant power in Europe. France, Belgium, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia are all now bound together by treaties, alliance and agreements cemented by loans from France. How long the Entente will stand the strain of this return to eighteenth century policies remains to be seen.

Glittering Prizes

After a tour of the North American continent, Lord Birkenhead, who used to be plain F. E. Smith, apparently believes that democracy has not learned the real lesson of history and the great war, and in his rectorial address to the students of Glasgow University, on November 6, he undertook to put that body of young people on the path of the eternal verities.

Man, he says, has always been a combatant animal, and his nature has not changed, but there have always been foolish people who believed that war could be abolished, and that when war did happen it would be the last one. People who believed that were

a danger to the community in which they lived. Idealism in national affairs was impracticable and tended to degenerate into a deadly source of national peril. The nation that would survive must be martial and fully prepared to fight; "the world continues to offer glittering prizes to those who have stout arms and sharp swords."

So the militarists have always said. So the war lords of Central Europe believed when they applied the match that set the world ablaze. How is it possible now for anyone to talk about the "glittering prizes" to be won by the sword in the face of the terrible conditions in Europe? Was Lord Birkenhead telling the million-and-a-half of unemployed in his own country and the greater number of maimed and crippled, the harassed manufacturers, and farmers, and the heavily-burdened taxpayers that they had won a glittering prize? Was he telling it to France and Belgium with their devastated and ravaged regions? Was he telling it to the remnant of the once great Austrian Empire and the chaos which once was the flourishing German Empire? Was he telling it to those nations which stood aside in the gigantic war and who now have heavy debts, diminished trade and commerce, and languishing industries? Who among them all, belligerents and non-belligerents, will claim to have secured any "glittering prizes?"

The philosophy of Lord Birkenhead is utterly false. It is not true that human nature does not change; it is not true that war holds out glittering prizes. Human nature has changed and will change, and the change is brought about by the influence of the very ideals which Lord Birkenhead contemns. And it may be said with confidence that by far the greater number of those who listened to his address put more faith in the ultimate saving power of the Golden Rule than in stout arms and sharp swords.

A False Idea

At a meeting of representatives of co-operative associations from various European countries, held at Luxembourg, in the first week in October, A. W. Golightly, a director of the British Co-operative Wholesale Society, stated that a company called the Anglo-Russian Wheat Exporting Company had just been established with a capital of approximately \$450,000, half of which had been found by the Soviet government and the Russian co-operative societies, \$112,000 by the British Co-operative Wholesale Society, and the remainder by two reputable English brokerage firms. Mr. Golightly went on to say, as reported in The Co-operative News, of Manchester:

The establishment of this company becomes more interesting when one remembers that there is at present a deputation from the C.W.S. travelling in the United States, Canada and the Argentine, taking steps to prevent an American wheat monopoly. This new phase in the Russian wheat market would materially help to combat the prospect of that monopoly.

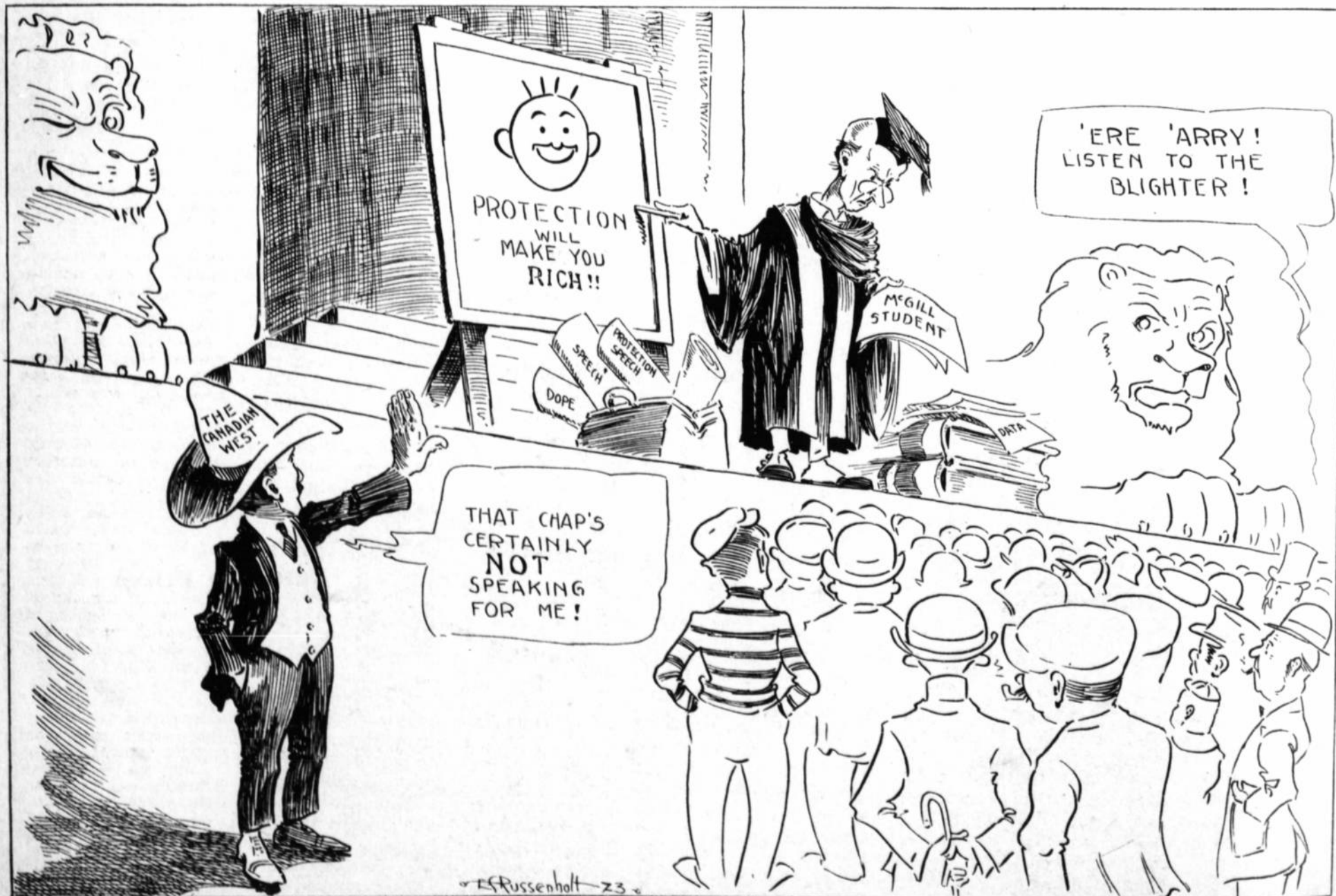
These remarks indicate that British and European co-operators require information on the better grain marketing movement on this continent. It is very clearly realized by all farmer leaders that an international monopoly of wheat is a chimera. Farmers in the United States may be asking for a monopoly of the domestic market for their wheat, but the exportable surplus they know has to be sold in a competitive world market. The great bulk of Canadian wheat is exported, and what the farmers are aiming at is the marketing of this surplus in a business-like manner, and so as to secure for themselves as far as ever possible the best that the world market will give. Co-operation does not aim at increasing prices; it aims at securing for the co-operators all the advantages of the market, and at keeping for the co-operators the value of the service of distribution.

It will be regrettable if the British and European co-operators are led to believe that the wheat pooling movement in Canada is a movement to create a monopoly for the purpose of increasing prices to the consumer, and if the British co-operators are entering into an alliance with Russian co-operators for a supply of wheat to the exclusion of Canadian wheat, they are doing a grave injustice to the co-operative movement in this country. The pooling movement has nothing to fear from the closest investigation by the delegates of the British Co-operative Wholesale Society, and it is to be hoped that they will, on their return, correct what is an entirely wrong idea regarding that movement.

Editorial Notes

The people in the Old Country are hearing a lot about the capital levy in these days. Lord Pembroke, a good Conservative, says that it is an "utterly impracticable stunt" put forward by the "pirates of Socialism." The language indicates that the political parties are getting into the comfortable manners of pre-war times. Mr. Baldwin, however, just a few months ago, said: "It is no good meeting propaganda about a capital levy by merely saying it is a form of robbery, for two reasons—first, it would not be true; and secondly, nobody would believe you when you said it. Capital levy is a perfectly legitimate form of taxation because all taxation partakes of capital levy." There wasn't an election on, however, when Mr. Baldwin said that.

A British agricultural economist at a farmers' conference said that the competitive system in the selling of farm produce in Britain entailed a loss to the farmers of \$1,250,000,000 a year. Co-operative marketing was the remedy he proposed. They're all coming to it.



Press reports state that a student of McGill University, Montreal, has been engaged to speak for the protectionists in the British election.

U.G.G. Earns Good Profits

A NET profit of \$532,171.93 on the year's operations, with a payment of an eight per cent. dividend to all stock holders already made, was the gratifying report presented to the 350 delegates at the annual meeting of United Grain Growers Limited, held in Norman Hall, Winnipeg, on November 21. Last year for the first time in 16 years the directors presented a report showing the company had made a loss and no dividend was paid. In presenting the report and surveying the balance sheet of the company this year, Hon. T. A. Crerar, the president, declared that the statement presented was without question the strongest that had ever been submitted to a meeting of shareholders of the company. He showed the company's current assets to total \$4,407,846.69, with current liabilities of \$1,385,172.40. Out of the profits earned during the past year there had been paid out in dividends \$225,448.58, and after making provision for ample depreciation on the company's properties there was a balance of \$209,729.63 carried forward to the profit and loss account for next year.

In reviewing the business of the various subsidiary companies Mr. Crerar announced that in the export companies there had been a loss on both the Canadian and the American company owing to the general difficulties affecting the whole grain export trade, and had resulted in the great majority of grain export companies on the continent sustaining heavy losses. The difficulties were very largely the result of strikes and congestion resulting from strikes, which incurred heavy expense and costly delays. The reserves in the export companies built up from previous years' profits was more than sufficient to meet the losses so that there had been no call on the parent company. The export outlook for the coming year was a little better, but the competition today was fairly keen, and the export business was, consequently, conducted on very narrow margins.

Printing Business Satisfactory

In the printing end of the business there had been a fair profit during the year. The Grain Growers' Guide sustained a slight loss and the Public Press a substantial profit considering conditions. Mr. Crerar pointed out the difficulties under which most journals and newspapers were struggling at the present time owing to the severe business depression and the consequent reduction in the volume of advertising, which is the main source of revenue for all publications, the cost of securing subscriptions being very large as compared with the revenue secured from them.

United Grain Growers Securities, carrying on insurance business, had had a very satisfactory year, and the United Grain Growers Saw Mills Ltd., in British Columbia, while not operating on a profitable basis had reduced its losses, compared with the previous years, very substantially, and the president looked ahead for a gradual improvement. The company had been operating during the past year and had cut between nine and ten million feet of lumber.

The discontinuance of the farm machinery business had brought the losses in that department to an end, but the company was still carrying on, on a very satisfactory basis, a general supply busi-

Satisfactory Reports Presented to Delegates at Annual Meeting Last Week

ness, largely in flour and feed, fence wire, binder twine, and coal by ear lot, and through the local elevators. Mr. Crerar pointed out that through the establishment of sound co-operative methods, considerable saving could be made in the cost of farm machinery, but it would require a different type of organization than that which it had been attempted to carry on for many years, and, furthermore, it required the loyal support of the shareholders.

Wheat Board and Pool

In referring to the wheat board agitation of last year, and wheat pool organization movement during the recent summer, Mr. Crerar made the following statement:

"It will be recalled that at the annual meeting a year ago the shareholders present passed a resolution directing the board to co-operate with the provincial governments in securing what additional legislation they might consider necessary for the creation of a workable wheat board. The shareholders are aware, through reports in the newspapers, of the action taken by the Manitoba legislature at its last session, and of the efforts later made by the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta towards the creation of a board. At the request of these gentlemen the directors agreed to release any of the employees whose services might be desired in this connection, leaving it entirely to such employees themselves as to what part, if any, they should take in it. They are also aware that after various negotiations and meetings the premiers of the two provinces mentioned, announced in the latter part of June, that they had been unable to get anyone to accept the chairmanship of the board.

"As soon as this fact was known your directors suggested that a meeting of the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture should be called at as early a date as possible, to consider what steps, if any, could be taken toward the creation of some system of pool marketing, that would be available to the farmers of the three provinces, and the company's position in

this matter was clearly stated in a statement issued by the president of the company and published in full in The Grain Growers' Guide and all the other leading newspapers of Western Canada, on August 1 last.

Company Aided Operations

"A few days prior to the meeting of the Council of Agriculture just referred to, the directors of the U.F.A. in Alberta, announced that they proposed going ahead with the provincial pool for Alberta, and that they favored a joint selling agency. At this meeting of the council it was felt by the representatives from Saskatchewan, that the provincial basis of organization was the better method as against the suggestions of this company that one pool should be created covering the three provinces. You are familiar with the steps that followed, under which general committees were appointed in Alberta and Saskatchewan in August, for the purpose of getting the pool under way in these provinces. Saskatchewan failed to get the necessary percentage of signatories under which they would have been able to go ahead for the present year. In Alberta, while the quota of signers to contracts in the pool fell slightly below what was aimed at, those having the direction of the pool's affairs in that province, having the authority to do so, decided to go ahead, and the pool is now in operation in the province of Alberta. Your board was asked by the committee in charge of the pool operations in this province to submit a proposal under which the pool could have the co-operation of the company and the use of its elevators for handling pool grain. Such a proposal was submitted by your board to the Alberta committee, and after a few minor changes, was accepted. Arrangements along similar lines have been made with some of the other elevator companies operating in Alberta, and your company is now handling grain through its elevators for the pool in Alberta under the arrangements thus concluded. In addition the provisional directors of the Alberta pool asked and received the fullest co-operation possible

from the management of the company in getting their organization for handling grain this year, and your company, at some sacrifices and difficulty to itself, at the request of the pool board, released several of its experienced employees so that they might be available to the pool in the handling of its operations.

"The farmers of Western Canada are today passing through very difficult times. This is true not only of the farmers of Western Canada, but the farmers of every other country in the world at the present time. And the reason is not difficult to see. It must be borne in mind that the chief agricultural products of Western Canada are grain and livestock. The prices now obtained in the markets of the world for these two products, cereals and livestock, are little, if any, better than pre-war prices. On the other hand what the farmer requires for his production and living—freight, implements, lumber, coal, clothing, wages, almost everything—is from forty to sixty per cent. higher in cost than it was before the war. It would take too long here to enter into a discussion of the causes of this, but it might be mentioned in passing that every increase in wages, every increase in the price of raw materials necessary to industry, is finally passed on to the man on the land. Manufacturers, transportation companies, and all the intermediaries in the business of exchange add an increase of cost to the selling price of the service they render, and while this finally works down to the farmer he can pass it on no further, and, consequently, has to shoulder the burden.

Cool, Sane Leadership Needed

"It may not be out of place here to emphasize the fact, which in the last few years has been in a large measure overlooked in the various farmers' organizations in Canada, that one of the vital problems facing the farmer today is to reduce the cost of things necessary in his production. With this, of course, comes the problem of finding wider markets, and when we consider these matters we are obliged to think of transportation costs, and the additional charge imposed on the farmer of almost everything he buys through the operation of the customs tariff. Today the various educational organizations of the farmers have somewhat relaxed after the strenuous period they have

been passing through in the last few years. Differences among themselves, not necessarily of a serious nature, have undoubtedly tended to weaken their efforts, yet there never was a time when there was a greater need of cool, sane leadership and action on the part of the farmers' organizations than today. Already many of the manufacturers of Canada are laying their plans to secure increases in the customs tariff, which increases can have no other result than to further cumber the production of agriculture. It may be considered somewhat out of place in the report of the business of your commercial company to advert to these matters, but your directors come in contact with the whole situation more closely than individual farmers can, and we feel justified in drawing your attention to it. However, with whatever remedial measures may be secured in this direction must come the develop-



This Poultryman Isn't Worrying About Over-Worked Rumors Regarding a Turkey Surplus

Continued on Page 15

The Arrow Points

THE Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head was established for the purpose of growing seedlings to provide material for the establishment of wind-breaks and shelter-belts on prairie farms; also, to demonstrate the fact that the growing of trees and beautifying prairie homes was a practical proposition. The nursery station started in 1905, and there was no intention at that time of undertaking any experimental fruit-growing work. Many enquiries were received, however, as to what fruits could be grown, the methods of planting, cultivating, etc. We had no information on these points from actual experience, and but few reliable sources from which this information could be secured.

Where fruit growing has been made a success, as at the Pine Grove Nursery, near Morden, conditions appeared more favorable than in other parts of the West, and it seemed doubtful then whether similar results could be hoped for in the true prairie areas. The Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head were successful in producing certain crab apples and native plums, but at that time there had not been very encouraging results with the larger apples or the better qualities of plums.

It was my very good fortune to be in very close touch with the late A. P. Stevenson, whose name is familiar to any one who has ever taken any interest in prairie fruit-growing. We frequently used to discuss the possibilities of apple and plum growing, in regard to which he was always very optimistic. A visit to his orchard in 1902 or 1903 was sufficiently convincing, and, more particularly, the accounts Mr. Stevenson gave of the success several farmers were having in other parts of Manitoba with stock supplied by himself. It was obvious that it would be unwise to attempt to grow apples and plums without some protection in the shape of shelterbelts, and it was not until 1908 that a suitable location on the nursery at Indian Head could be provided. Trees planted in 1905 for shelter were then eight to ten feet high, and would continue to grow rapidly, and would provide reasonable shelter for the trees by the time they might be expected to come into bearing.

Results of 15 Years' Experiment in Growing Tree Fruits at Indian Head Nursery Station, Sask.---

By Norman M. Ross

Launching Out

In the spring of 1908, 65 young trees were secured from Mr. Stevenson, consisting of three varieties of plums, namely, Aitkin, Surprise and Cheney, and seven kinds of standard apples—Antonofka, Patten's Greening, Duchess,



A Branch of Blushed Calvilles in a Manitoba Apple Orchard
Owing to the dry season last summer in southern Manitoba, all varieties of apples were below standard size.

Hibernal, Simbrisk, Charlamoff and Whitney Hybrid. These were planted in orchard form, 16 feet apart each way, and, following Mr. Stevenson's advice, were encouraged to branch out close to the ground, in preference to being pruned up to develop a single main trunk. Practically all the trees lived but killed back more or less each winter.

In 1913 one Hibernal tree matured two apples, and, in 1914, four apples. The Blushed Calville matured about 50 apples in 1914 on four trees.

About this time, rabbits became very numerous, and practically ruined the apple trees, destroying all growth except a few feet near the ground which had been wrapped with burlap. As a result of the rabbit injury several trees were so badly mutilated that they subsequently died, while the rest took several years to recover a healthy growth.

Although an odd apple matured on Hibernal and Blushed Calville every season, there was no regular crop. However, as the trees became older winter killing became less and less, and for the past three seasons, winter killing has not been noticeable at all. After

the experience with the rabbits, it was quite evident that fruit trees could not be grown successfully unless properly protected against these pests.

The only effective method appears to be fencing, and the orchard was therefore enclosed by a six-foot poultry wire fence, making it quite rabbit proof. Where there are apple trees the rabbits do not seem to bother the plums to any great extent, and since the plum trees started to fruit in 1914, six years after planting, good crops have been secured every season.

Some idea of the amount of fruit plums will yield may be secured from the crop produced this season: ten trees of Aitkin, 16 years old, produced an average of 50 pounds each; three trees of Cheney, 16 years old, produced an average of 131 pounds each; three trees of Mammoth, 10 years old, produced an average of 96 pounds each. The Aitkin ripened last week in August, Mammoth, first week in September, and Cheney from September 9 to 12. These plums found a ready sale in Indian Head at \$1.50 per crate of 20 pounds.

The Surprise plums had made exceptionally strong growth, but had always suffered more or less from winter killing, and about 1914 all the Surprise trees were killed out entirely, after reaching a height of ten or 11 feet.



A Sansota plum tree with the boughs borne to the ground with the heavy load of fruit

Hansen Hybrids

These are principally crosses of the sand cherry and larger plums. In 1914, we secured from Professor Hansen plants of Kahinta, Teton, Cikana, Opata, Sapa, and Sansota. The three

first mentioned have been since discarded, either being too late in maturing fruit, or fruit of poor quality. The Opata and Sapa are both hardy, and yield very heavily. The Sansota, while appearing hardy, does not bear so heavily and is much later ripening. The Sapa and Opata are both grown in a spreading bush form. They come into bearing often in the second year after planting, and usually produce abundantly each season.

From Professor Hansen we also got in 1914, a few trees of Tokata plum and one of Oziya. The Tokata is a cross between the Apricot Plum of China and the De Soto. The fruit is larger than any other we have grown and has a most delicious flavor. The fruit buds appear, however, somewhat tender, and some winters these buds have been killed. The fruit ripens about September 15. The Oziya is a cross between a Japanese plum, "Red June" and the De Soto. It appears quite hardy and is of excellent flavor and good size. It ripens about August 30, the fruit, however, drops from the tree very easily, as soon as ripe. Another variety, Yuteka, bore heavy crops but was too late ripening, and has been grubbed out.

In 1921, Professor Hansen supplied trees of Waneta, a cross between American, a Japanese plum, and Terry the largest of the selected native varieties; these bore about a dozen fruit this season. It is slightly larger than the Tokata, of very good flavor, and somewhat later ripening. Winnipeg and Assiniboine, planted in 1921, both produced a few plums this year. These are both selected native plums, with fruit about the size and color of Aitkin, but three weeks later.

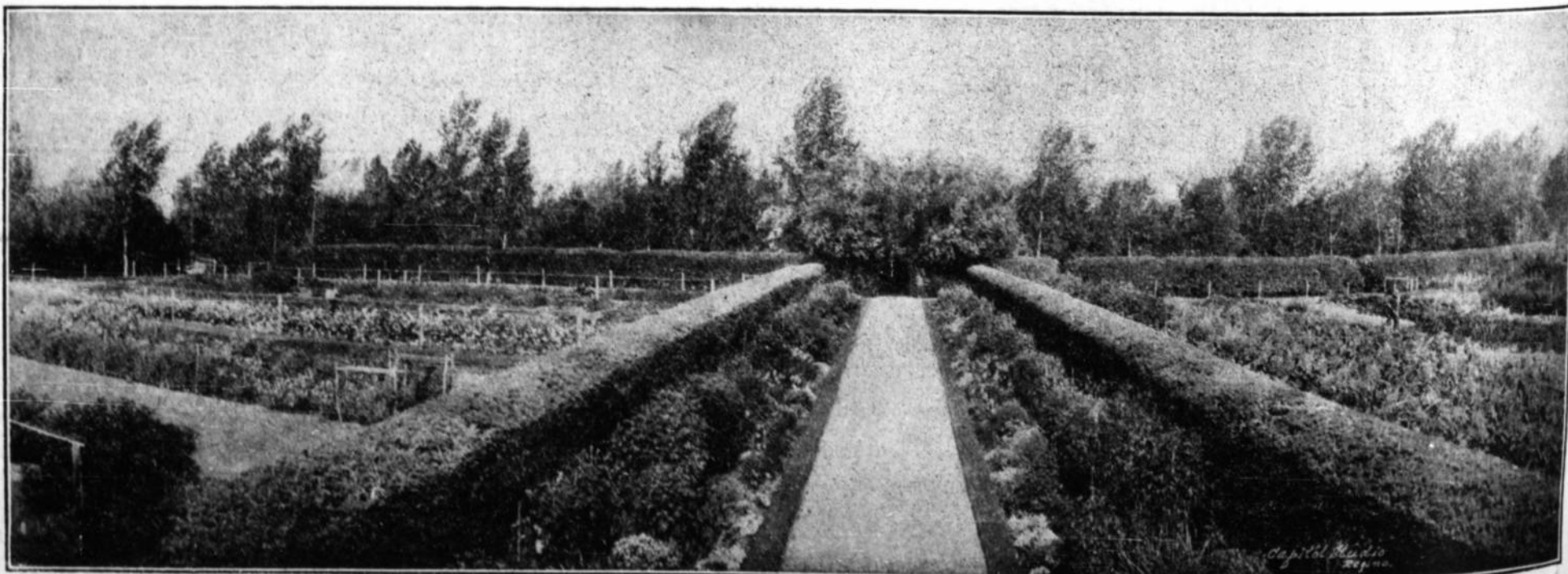
So far as plum growing is concerned, these could be produced abundantly in any farm garden. There are several kinds quite hardy and prolific, and we expect to hear of a number of new kinds in the next few years.

In 1922 and 1923, we secured from the fruit-breeding farms in Minnesota, 30 varieties of plums for trial. These are the hardiest and best of the many kinds developed, and some may probably prove

of value here.

Apple Growing

With apple growing there is much more uncertainty, though results so far are encouraging. The following standard varieties have fruited here: Hibernal



This is the formal garden at the Indian Head Forestry Farm, the out-of-door workshop where Mr. Ross' investigational work with fruit has been carried out

Blushed Calville, Charlamoff, Wealthy, Patten's Greening, Gipsy Girl, Simbrisk, Ostrekoff, Volga Anis, Kluyvescoe. The Charlamoff has only fruited on top-worked trees, and the same applies to Wealthy. From experience here, the Hibernial and Blushed Calville appear to be the kinds most likely to succeed under average conditions.

This season our apple crop was more encouraging than in previous years. The heaviest crop was borne on some rather small trees of Ostrekoff, which fruited for the first time. Then came Blushed Calville and Hibernial, and next a top-worked tree of Charlamoff, from which we picked 30 pounds. Gipsy Girl, Patten's Greening and Simbrisk also ripened fruit. Our crop of apples would have been three or four times as heavy, if it had not been for birds—the small chickadee—which were very numerous in late March and early April. They went over the trees very systematically, and pecked off at least 70 per cent. of the fruit buds. Of large apples, 250 pounds were gathered, all of very good quality.

We have under trial about 40 varieties of standard apples and improved crabs, besides a large number of seedlings. We would not advise the general planting of large apples, except in a small way, but many of the crabs are quite prolific and hardy, and may be grown almost anywhere.

Most people do not yet realize the possibilities for fruit growing on the prairies. While we do not expect to see much development along commercial lines, it is expected that, in a few years, almost every farm will be producing some fruit, and from time to time new varieties will be developed specially adapted to our severe climatic conditions.

To one who is horticulturally inclined, there is nothing more interesting or fascinating than experimenting with these fruits. Many disappointments will undoubtedly be met, but then again, it is a wonderful satisfaction to secure a crop of apples or plums, after an occasional failure.

As we have recently received so many enquiries for fruit trees, it is well to state here that no fruits of any kind are propagated on the Indian Head Nursery for distribution.

Corn Husking Competition

Last week a novel contest engaged the attention of the athletes of the Iowa Agricultural College, the spirit of which we commend to agricultural college students on this side of the line.

According to reports, eight picked students husked corn, side by side, for one hour and twenty minutes. At the end of that time the wagon of the winner contained 1,730 lbs. of corn, but after making deduction for the ears left on the stalks and for dirty husking, his total was brought down to 22.1 bushels at 75 lbs. to the bushel.

The contest is an annual affair, and owes its origin to Wallace's Farmer, a leading agricultural paper of that state which puts up the prize money, a handsome total of \$200, we understand.

Now it takes a lot of skill and stamina to win in this kind of a competition. And it brings into prominence the virtue of practical efficiency, to lose sight of which is very easy for farm boys shifted to an agricultural college environment. According to reports from all sources, the rate at which corn is gaining in popularity will soon provide enough candidates skilled in corn husking to hold this kind of a contest at St. Vital, Saskatoon or Edmonton.

Speaking of Markets

Are Canadian farmers getting the full advantage of their home market? A study of the import figures for the fiscal year ending March 31, last, reveals the amazing extent to which the food stuffs we most pride ourselves in producing are imported for consumption in Canada.

Take fruits for instance—of apples we imported 155,201 barrels, worth \$775,819. They weren't all early apples either, for 30,028 barrels were brought in during March. During the year we imported:

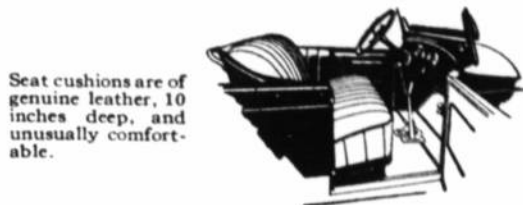
Dependable six-cylinder performance with every refinement—

The STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX \$1395

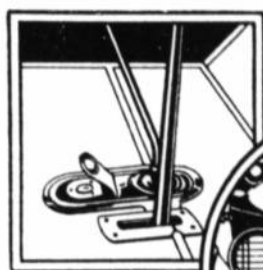


A one-piece, rain-proof windshield provides an unobstructed view ahead. Neat parking lights are set in the windshield base.

The cowl ventilator is operated by a quick-action lever.



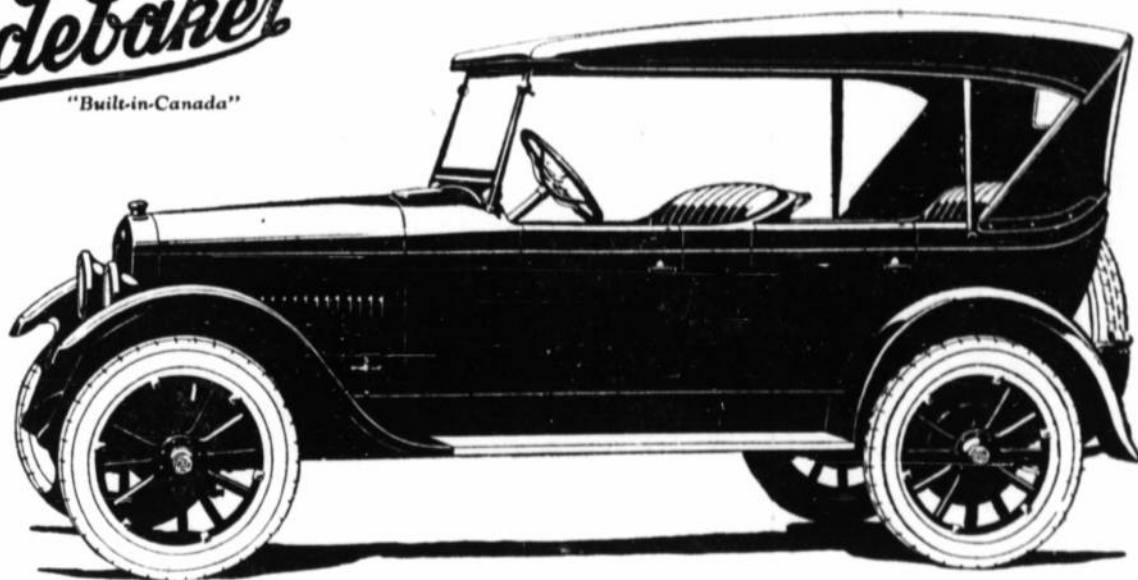
Seat cushions are of genuine leather, 10 inches deep, and unusually comfortable.



(Left) Transmission lock, when engaged, prevents operation of gears and thereby protects car against theft.

(Right) The beauty of the Light-Six is emphasized by graceful body lines.

Studebaker
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THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Smooth, flexible six-cylinder performance; sturdy construction; low maintenance and operating cost; unusual riding comfort and striking beauty—these qualities are yours in the Studebaker Light-Six for \$1395!

You obtain in the Studebaker Light-Six a motor car that represents a considerably greater value than its price would indicate.

Large scale production and complete manufacture in Studebaker's own plants make the combination of low price and high quality possible in the Light-Six.

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involved in the purchase of the Studebaker Light-Six. Its advanced design has proved its practicability and satisfaction in the hands of 130,000 owners. From the bush roads of Australia to the mountain trails of South America, the Light-Six has demonstrated that it has the power and stamina to cope with any road task set before it.

You should see the Studebaker Light-Six before you buy any car. A ride in it will be a revelation. Driving it will prove conclusively that the selection of the Light-Six by more than 130,000 buyers was a case of sound judgment.

1924 MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont. — Exclusive of taxes		
LIGHT-SIX 5-Pass., 112" W. B. 40 H. P.	SPECIAL-SIX 5-Pass., 119" W. B. 50 H. P.	BIG-SIX 7-Pass., 127" W. B. 60 H. P.
Touring.....\$1395	Touring.....\$1895	Touring.....\$2425
Roadster (3-Pass.) 1375	Roadster (2-Pass.) 1865	Speedster (5-Pass.) 2550
Coupe-Rd. (2-Pass.) 1775	Coupe (5-Pass.) 2775	Coupe (5-Pass.) 3475
Sedan.....2225	Sedan.....2950	Sedan.....3750

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WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

berries, \$114,892; cherries, \$83,349; cranberries, \$212,894; grapes, \$661,443; peaches, \$403,312; pears, \$566,729; plums, \$303,495; and strawberries, \$785,150; a total of \$3,907,083. Add to this \$1,786,522 for dried apples, apricots, peaches, plums and prunes, and \$492,828 for canned peaches, jellies and jams and you have \$6,186,433. This is only a fraction of the bill, the total for imported fruits and fruit juice being \$26,409,235, besides an item of \$3,728,475 for nuts. Much of this was, of course, for sub-tropical fruits, but some of these might be substituted, to our financial and gustatory advantage, by home-grown products. For instance, we might eat more roast apples and fewer oranges. While dealing with matters horticultural, a bill for \$1,064,311 for plants, shrubs, trees and vines might be mentioned.

Coming to vegetables, our total bill

for the fresh article was \$3,575,070, of which cabbage accounted for \$187,689, onions for \$487,009, potatoes for \$537,291 and tomatoes for \$965,941, a total for these four commonly grown articles of \$2,177,930. Of canned vegetables we imported \$626,210 worth; of sauces, catsups and pickles \$518,660. Our total outlay for vegetables and vegetable products reached the considerable sum of nearly \$5,000,000.

We have a great dairying country in Canada, yet we purchased abroad during the year, \$1,844,212 worth of milk and its products. This included \$1,349,819 for 3,767,573 pounds of butter, \$327,022 for 916,517 pounds of cheese, \$46,387 for condensed milk, \$92,710 for casein and even \$28,274 for sweet milk and cream. Our butter importations were supplemented by 1,165,440 pounds of imported oleomargarine.

Our foreign grain bill amounted to

\$11,275,682, though this total included \$7,695,280 for feed corn and \$2,020,596 for rice, of which 18,000,000 pounds came from China. Milled products cost us \$685,895, and prepared foods and bakery products another \$500,000.

Our total imports under the head, Agricultural and Vegetable Products, Mainly Food, came to the rather startling total of \$108,701,762. We could hardly be expected, however, to produce our own tea, coffee and spices, though we might considerably reduce our sugar bill, which now amounts to approximately \$40,000,000 a year, by growing more beets.

We also imported \$20,935,298 worth of alcoholic beverages which, as we all know, are mostly derived from the products of the farm. It may be, however, that some of our exported grains and fruits returned to us in this highly manufactured form—R. D. Colquhette.

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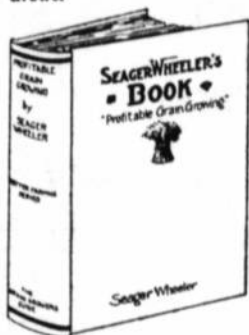
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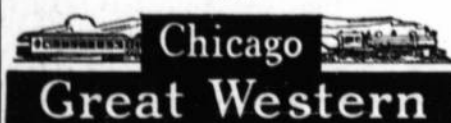
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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More farmers will start out on some new side line in 1924 than ever before. It may be corn, sunflowers, sweet clover, dairying, poultry, bee-keeping, fruit growing or any one of a dozen other new features in our agriculture. If the average beginner could have an opportunity to talk with a score or so of other farmers and their wives who had made a success in one or more of these lines, it would help him wonderfully in making his new enterprise a success. Scores of stories of actual experiences will be published in The Guide within the next few months. They will contain information which will be worth many thousands of dollars in the farm income of Guide subscribers during 1924. The stories published on this page show what Guide articles have meant to the subscribers who wrote them this last year.

It is a great help to The Guide editorial staff to know in what way the information published is turned to practical use on the farm. For that reason we are offering prizes for the best letters received from Guide readers, men or women, before December 15, on the subject of the most valuable information they have found in The Guide during the past year or two, to make their homes more comfortable or farming more profitable. If possible we would like to know the name of the article or articles that were helpful, and when they were published. For the best letter received we will pay \$8.00, for the second best \$5.00, for the third best \$2.00. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Killing Wild Oats

"I wish to inform you the article in The Guide of most value to me, from which I derived the most benefit, was the article on How to Destroy Wild Oats," says one of The Guide readers in Alberta. "When some of my fields were infested with this noxious weed, I came across that article last year and strictly took its advice. Now the wild oats are gone, the ground is clean, there are no weeds to suck the moisture out."

Clover, Corn and Peas

"The miles of open range having rapidly disappeared in face of incoming settlers, I suddenly found myself without feed for my stock. This condition was also aggravated by dry years and light crops. At a loss to know how to supersede same, I turned to the pages of The Guide, and there I found the most practical suggestions, and as a result I am turning to sweet clover and corn and peas as the only solution. I think no farm paper has given any better suggestions and more practical ideas on the feed proposition than The Guide."—Alberta Farmer.

Valuable Experiences

"Your article, Of Interest to Gamblers, I found most helpful. The only side-line that I have ever found profitable is the dairy cow. Your practical articles on feeding, trench silos, etc., are an inspiration to the man who is struggling to make his 'budget' balance: In the article describing the Alberta farm that specialized in brome grass, there were several tips that I have carefully jotted down, and intend putting in practice."—Manitoba Subscriber.

Home Canning

"All the members of the family are so interested in The Guide in our house that I usually have to wait until a full discussion of Doo Dads and their capers are over, before I get a peep at the paper at all," says a lady reader in Manitoba. "There is always so much valuable information in the magazine that I hardly know from which to choose that which has assisted me so much in home-making."

"In your Guide number of March 8, 1922, appeared the helpful article on Canning Your Winter Garden. Before reading the article I had always salted the left-over meat at the first thaw, because I always had had a hunch that frozen meat would not keep after it was canned, and rather than risk it I salted it down."

"As soon as I read it, I made preparations for canning the left-overs from the winter. I did it by the cold pack method described. The meat on being used later was as good as freshly-cooked meat. In the summer I canned all the meat from the 'beef ring,' in the same simple manner, and have done a large quantity this month to carry us through spring work."

Lightening House Cleaning

"Avoiding a Spring Volcano, by Miss Speechly, was a fine article in The Guide last March," says a Manitoba woman subscriber. "When the neighbor women who are Guide readers were discussing Miss Speechly's article, we concluded that it was true that the most of us do our house cleaning too early in order that we may get into the garden and run after the poultry, and let the house take care of itself, but Miss Speechly says the later house cleaning is the best, and it stays clean the rest

of the summer. I am going by her advice this season again, because it helped me so much before."

Helped Him Build Silo

"The Silo Number, of The Guide, stimulated or gave me the ambition to build a silo. The letters from farmers gave the method for construction, directions for filling and using the ensilage, and also the results obtained from feeding. I feel sure that the same articles have benefited many more besides myself," says a Guide Reader from central Manitoba.

A Good Implement

"I was most interested in the last Grain Growers' Guide. There is a vim in The Guide that makes it a real good agricultural implement. I made the remark the other evening to a few chosen friends, The Grain Growers' Guide is one of our best bits of farm machinery we have. You know where it is—and that it is always working in your interest, it is intelligently working at all times on our behalf," says an Englishman who has made good farming in northern Alberta.

Finding the Layers

"When I came to live on a farm a little over six years ago, I knew very little about poultry (and didn't want to know)" is the frank remark of a Manitoba woman reader. "We had a flock of 28 birds of various tribes, races and colors, we fed them 'intermittently' and watered them 'occasionally,' gathered the eggs (when there were any) and borrowed eggs from the neighbors and set them when they went 'broody.' We hatched a goodly number of chicks, but the wolves got some and some died during the winter, and we started out the second year with nine hens. Then a friend sent us a prize-winning White Minorca rooster and two hens, and the third year we started with 21 White Minorca pullets. Because we didn't know any better, and for the sake of convenience we traded our pedigreed White Minorca for a pure-bred White Leghorn, and the next spring (after tuberculosis had taken its toll) we had 22 hens and pullets, which started laying early in January and kept right at it all summer. We marketed our first eggs (of any account) that spring, and were early enough to get the high prices. Last year we decided to try breeding larger fowl, that would be marketable for table use, while retaining the egg-producing qualities of our flock, so used a White Rock cockerel. We marketed the young cockerels last fall and gave the flock good care during the winter. Early in February as they had not started to lay I decided to 'can' the Minorca-leghorn hens, feeling sure they had outlived their usefulness. But first we decided to 'test' them according to the rules laid down in Mr. McCulloch's article, The Sleuth in the Henhouse, in The Guide of September 20, 1922. The explanations and illustrations were so clear that we felt we couldn't go very far astray. To my surprise we found that our 'Minorca-Leghorns' gave every indication of being the best layers in the whole flock (52 fowl) all told, and to prove their good points began laying immediately. So you see had it not been for that Sleuth in the Henhouse, I should have sacrificed about fifteen perfectly good hens, and missed entirely the early egg market and the good prices."

To Help the Veterans
—Play This Game

Enter the Poster-Judging Competition which is being conducted in Canada for the benefit of the Veterans' Associations, and to which BOVRIL LIMITED has donated prizes totalling \$30,000, about \$138,888.00.

These are divided in 2,003 prizes, each of the first three being really a fortune in itself—The amounts are approximately as follows:

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Donations should be made to any of the following organizations or their branches which are actively interested and ask your help:

Veterans' Assn. of Great Britain, 2725 Park Ave., Montreal; Great War Veterans' Assn., Citizen Bldg., Ottawa; Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, 121 Bishop St., Montreal; Imperial Veterans in Canada, 700 Main St., Winnipeg.

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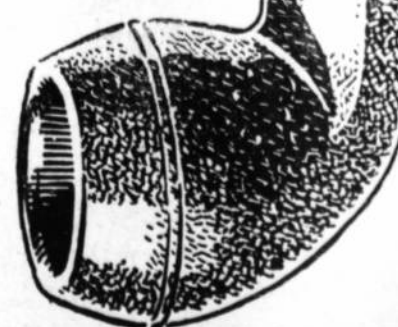
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Is seed corn production possible in Saskatchewan? Here is part of the 1,400 bushels Matt Towey, of Macoun, Sask., grew on 48 acres in 1921

Corn as a Grain Crop

Yields as Heavily as Oats with Less Preparation—Thirty-bushel Crop Costs 61 cents per bushel to produce, says Gordon McLaren, After Fifteen Years' Experience with this Grain in Manitoba

DOES corn growing pay? is the question the prairie farmer naturally asks who contemplates growing this crop. From 1908 to 1914 we kept records of grain yields per acre and production costs, we collected a lot of data on the subject, and added to this is our experience with corn since then. We can now give a fairly accurate estimate of the cost of growing an acre of corn for grain.

Below is given the production cost of an acre yielding 30 bushels of shelled corn:

Plowing at \$2.00 per acre.....	\$ 2.00
Harrowing twice50
Planting50
Seed50
Packing50
Harrowing growing corn once.....	.25
Cultivating four times, 50 cents per acre each cultivation.....	2.00
Husking from standing stalks, one man and team, one day at \$6.00	6.00
Mowing standing stalks.....	.50
Raking and stacking	1.00
Rent of land at \$3.00.....	3.00
Total.....	\$18.25

Corn has varied in price from 50 cents to 90 cents per bushel. At 90 cents per bushel we have:

30 bushels corn at 90 cents.....	\$27.00
2 tons corn stalks at \$5.00.....	10.00
Total	\$37.00

Profit per acre.....\$18.75

With corn at 50 cents per bushel:

30 bushels corn at 50c.....	\$15.00
2 tons corn stalks at \$5.00.....	10.00
Total per acre.....	25.00

Profit per acre

With us a bushel of ear corn gives a bushel of shelled corn. We have not included the cost of shelling because the value of the corn cobs for fuel will pay that. A man can pick an acre of corn per day; it takes as long to pick corn yielding 10 bushels per acre, as corn yielding 50 bushels per acre.

The value of any crop is not always judged by the cash returns. People in more favored parts of the West do not realize the terrible ordeal we in the south-west passed through in the dry years—now an unhappy memory. One year our oat crop was a partial failure. We wintered our cattle on the corn stalks and our horses on ear corn and straw, the hogs and poultry on ear corn. We had 26 head of horses that winter. I particularly ask those who farm in dry sections to think of this.

I cannot yet give cost figures for our 1923 corn crop, but will give the figures for our half-acre seed plot of Minneschney Flint. This seed plot was sown alongside our fodder corn, which was Northwestern Dent, and as it did not come in tassel until three weeks after the seed plot there was no danger of crossing

Double discing oat stubble.....	\$.50
Drilling corn25
Seed25
Cultivating twice with one row corn cultivator50
Husking, one team and man half-day, at \$6.00 per day.....	3.00
Cutting stalks50
Raking and stacking stalks.....	.50
Rent of land at \$3.00 per acre.....	1.50
.....	\$7.00

or \$14.00 per acre.

20 bushels ear corn at 90 cents per bushel	\$18.00
1 ton stalks at \$5.00.....	5.00
.....	\$23.00

or \$46.00 per acre.

As a good Manitoban I hate to see Alberta take all the glory for big values in production per acre, so I will value this half-acre on its real valuation to us, as we will use all the corn for our own seed.

15 bushels seed ears at \$4.00 per bushel	\$60.00
5 bushels feed corn at 90 cents per bushel	4.50
.....	\$64.50

Add value of stalks (\$5.00)..... 69.50

or at the rate of \$139 per acre.

Profit per acre.....\$32.00

It is only fair to point out the difference between a high-yielding strain of corn and a low-yielding variety and had corn of a low-yielding variety and unselected seed which no more than paid working expenses. Your readers will hold up their hands in horror at sowing corn on disced stubble and cultivating twice. A word of explanation is necessary. First, the season was late. The corn field was too wet to work until May 15. Our corn is never grown in a favorably situated field, as it is a regular part of our rotation. We have found that double discing clean stubble free of grass gives as good a crop of corn as plowing. We disc six inches deep. The corn was sown with a single disc lister attachment of our own construction on an ordinary grain drill. The disc lister opened a furrow four to six inches deep, and four to five inches wide. The corn was sown in this furrow two to four inches deep. Some so-called experts say corn cannot be planted deep. That is true of corn of low germination, but good seed corn can be planted deep. We practice deep planting as insurance against drought. On account of the continuous rains we were only able to cultivate twice. The corn field was a quagmire for weeks at a time. Corn yields in proportion to the cultivation given. Had this seed plot received more cultivation it would have yielded much higher. Our experience is that corn will yield the same number of bushels per acre as oats grown under the same conditions. You can double the yield of corn by using selected seed rather than field run seed.

Again, in order that our Alberta and Saskatchewan brothers may not out-boast us in corn yields, I will tell them our test plot of Quebec Yellow, in 1913, one-fortieth of an acre, yielded at the

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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rate of 100 bushels per acre, and I warn these brothers in a friendly spirit that Professor Southworth, of our agricultural college, is introducing varieties of corn that will clean up the boards for high yields of grain per acre. Next year our main crop will be, as in the past, Northwestern Dent for fodder and Gehu for grain. We will give our new varieties a good try-out along with Prof. Southworth's corn.—Gordon McLaren.

Forty Acres Plus

"Forty Acres Plus" is a slogan that has been adopted in the northern wheat growing states in the campaign for greater crop diversification. It signifies that every farmer is to be encouraged to grow forty acres or more of some one of the forage crops suitable to his particular locality. The federal census shows that the land in North Dakota devoted to corn, sweet clover, alfalfa, millet, red clover, timothy and brome grass averages about 15 acres per farm. The attainment of this declared objective would, therefore, more than double the present production of forage crops.

Test of New Tractor Wheel

In the February, 1923, issue of the Michigan Quarterly Bulletin, Prof. E. C. Sauve, of the Michigan Agricultural College, states that considerable attention has been given to the study of traction during the past few years, with special reference to the gas tractor. In the early history of this type of power it was generally believed that weight played a very important part in securing sufficient traction. The demand for a small powered, light tractor made a different style of construction necessary. With a change in tractor design, came various styles of tractor wheel lugs to meet the conditions found in the lighter tractors. For the most part, these lug designs lacked simplicity, and because of their high cost, they are not generally used. Instead, we find lugs adapted to certain kinds of soil, but not entirely suitable to the varying soil textures that are frequently found on the farms of Michigan.

Some simple tests were recently conducted on a new design of an open or latticed tractor wheel, equipped to a light tractor pulling two 12-inch plow bottoms. The tests were conducted on

a plot made by laying out a distance of 200 feet on a piece of fairly level ground. The tractor equipped with the latticed wheels was driven without load over the 200 feet of ground laid out for test. The return distance was also driven over, recording the time and number of revolutions of the wheel in each case. The gang plow was then attached and similar figures recorded for the same distances. The amount of slippage in terms of revolutions and fraction of a revolution was readily calculated. The latticed wheels were then removed and the regular wheels replaced and identical tests carried out. The results appear in the following table:

Table 1—The percentage of slippage of different types, of tractor wheels.

	Open or latticed wheels		Plain wheels	
	No load	Pulling plows	No load	Pulling plows
Distance travelled one way in feet.....	200	200	200	200
Average time in seconds required in low gear....	71½	82	72½	87
Average number of revolutions	16½	18½	17	20½
Slippage in revolutions		2¼		3½
Percentage of slippage		13.5		21.7

Additional tests were carried out in which the tractor equipped with latticed

sandy soil which had been thought an impossibility.



"Browdale Hero", Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1923.

THE SHORTHORN

The most numerous breed of beef cattle in Canada. First imported from Great Britain in 1825 by the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture. First brought to Ontario in 1833. From the pioneer days until the present time Shorthorn cattle have played a prominent part in the advancement of Agriculture.

OF far-reaching consequence to the progress of a mighty agricultural country was the advent of the first Shorthorn Cattle to Canada in 1825.

Of infinitely greater importance to hearts and minds of the pioneers of this nation was the introduction of Macdonald's in 1858.

Shorthorns are now bred *Everywhere* throughout the land, while to-day across the length and breadth of Canada we see—

Everywhere!

**MACDONALD'S
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The Tobacco with a heart



Half Pound Tin

—The economy buy—

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Also in Packages

15¢ and 20¢

These Sires Get Exercise

Those stallion owners who happened to be at Toronto Fair, and who have a natural reluctance to work their breeding stock, received an impressive demonstration from Howard Corning, M.P.P., who, besides tending to the legislative duties of his maritime province, is a prominent breeder of Guernseys. His Nova Scotia herd was one of the best features in what is said to have been the best show of Guernseys ever held in Canada.

Mr. Corning did not conduct his demonstration with stallions, but the principle is just the same. Exercise is the one requisite to good health among breeding males of all descriptions, and the failure to provide it has lowered the usefulness of all kinds of sires, probably more than all other causes put together. Mr. Corning believes in exercising his bulls. Moreover, he believes in having this exercise take the form of profitable labor wherein the sires may pay for their keep in other ways than merely as herd sires. Every evening his two herd bulls made their appearance before the grandstand, hitched to a conveyance which led off the pageant "Cleopatra." Their even display of temperament in the midst of all the distractions and noises of a grandstand performance, indicates how thoroughly used to the traces they are.

That this customary work does not in the least detract from their value as top-notch specimens of the breed is shown by the fact that they were awarded, respectively, grand championship and third place in the aged class in what was probably the best collection of Guernseys ever assembled in a Canadian show ring up to that time.

These bulls, claims Mr. Corning, perform practically the work of a team of horses on the farm, and incidentally save the cost of the latter. He counts on "breaking" them when they are four years old, and to prove his claim that this was possible after they had thus secured their growth, he told how the champion, Captain Mixer, had been first yoked while at the Royal fair the previous year. The bulls—one of them an older animal—were to appear in the parade, but the latter, following an ice storm, objected to the slippery condition of the ground and refused to leave the stable. Captain, then a husky four-year-old, was pressed into service without previous training.

The third prize bull, Daddy of Hillside, was broken at two years old. An inexperienced feeder had, during Mr. Corning's winter absence, over-fed the young bull, and there was the problem of reducing his flesh without hindering his growth. The problem was solved by securing a good, smart ox to work with him, and forthwith Daddy was set at hauling hay. It is even possible that this early breaking may be the reason why Captain won the championship instead of Daddy.

The yoke used by Mr. Corning is not the cumbersome affair usually associated with oxen. It is of lighter construction and rests on top of the animals' heads, just behind the horns. A



E. A. Watson, Dauphin, says: "Here is one girl who understands the worries of the friendly old sow, with her numerous and impatient family."

br. strap passes around the base of horns across the forehead, upon which they draw. Mr. Corning claims that with such a hitch, a pair of bulls or oxen can draw a much heavier load than a horse team of equal weight.

Is Pulling a Knack

Speaking of the pulling contest for draft horses conducted at the Iowa State Fair, and reported in a previous issue of *The Guide*, a horseman makes the following observation:

Weight is, of course, essential to pulling-power, but every experienced horse-owner knows that some teams are much better pullers than others, even if the latter be considerably heavier. The Iowa pulling contest not only identified teams which possessed the knack of pulling, but emphasized the value of intelligent training in developing pulling power. The medium-weight horse which has been trained to pull will beat the much larger horse which puts mere weight alone into the collar. In other words, the wise trainer or experienced horseman is more important than weight or breed in developing the pulling power of horses.

Export Cattle Trade

J. S. McLean, of the Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto, who has been actively engaged in the live cattle export trade since it was resumed two years ago, writes as follows to *The Guide*:

"In the October 31st number of *The Grain Growers' Guide*, there is a very good article on the Export Cattle Trade. The writer of it clearly has the 'feel' of the export business. But in two respects, I think he is a little off. He fails a little to exactly reflect the situation.

"1. Regarding the attitude of the British Department of Agriculture, he is quite right in stating that the regulations have been used as an instrument to cut down importations. But it would contribute to better understanding to add that the British Board of Agriculture officials have been charged with enforcing an embargo for 30 years. Officials everywhere tend to harden in their ideas and all of these officials sincerely believe that the removal of the embargo is a bad thing for the British farmer. This does not mean that there is any direct unfriendliness to Canada or Canadian cattle. It simply means that the British official is seeking to discharge his duties by promoting the interest of the British farmer. It would be better in the discussion of this, always to remember that this is the attitude which a British official must be expected to take, and that neither Canadian farmers nor Canadian officials should show resentment at it.

"2. The purport of the article is that Canada has so far reaped little benefit from the removal of the embargo. This is not quite true. Between March 15 and June 15, I would say that the access to the British market added an average of one cent per pound on all cattle marketed in Canada. During that period the demand in Great Britain was sufficient to take all of Canada's surplus cattle. If the surplus had been larger, the British

outlet would not have been so useful. Now, in the fall, when we have many more cattle to market outside, it is practically of no value because it cannot absorb numbers commensurate with our surplus. But I would not be surprised if it would again be useful to us next spring.

"However, I consider that the article gets accurately the 'atmosphere' of the export situation."

Sounds Like Good Logic

Percy E. Reed, Saskatchewan's dairy commissioner, has had the pleasure all season of reporting large and continued increase in milk production in his province, and it is with noticeable distaste that he is obliged to record in his November announcement a decrease over October production of the previous year. All of which prompts him to give publicity to the following from the *Creamery Journal*:

"The farmer produces the most butter-fat when:

"1. The consumer uses the smallest amount of butter.

"2. Cream is more difficult to keep in good condition.

"3. Butter-fat is lowest in price.

"4. The busy season is on and crops must be looked after.

"5. The feed supply is low.

"6. The hot season of the year comes with flies to annoy the cows.

"Would it not be better to have the cows come fresh in the fall of the year? Here are a few of the advantages:

"1. Butter-fat prices are highest in winter months.

"2. There is more time to care for cows.

"3. Plenty of feed is stored.

"4. There are no flies to bother cows.

"5. The weather is cooler, more conducive to milk flow.

"6. Cream is more easily kept, which results in higher quality butter.

"7. Calves are more thrifty than in summer.

"8. Just as cows begin to decrease milk flow in March and April after milking since September, October or November, new pastures come on to give milk flow a boost.

"9. As butter-fat prices begin to decline in May and June, pastures come in, which means cheaper production.

"10. Cows begin to dry up in July and stay dry through August. They need the rest. Why should the farmer kick then on the 30-cent butter-fat if his cows are resting?

"11. The creameries would rather have the heaviest production during the winter months. It is more convenient for them."

How to Get Clean Milk

Milk the cows in clean surroundings. Give cows abundance of pure water. Keep salt before the cows at all times. Never give musty food to cows. See that cows' udders are clean before milking. Use good tinware; rusty pails and cans are likely to produce metallic flavors. Separate the milk promptly while fresh and warm. Keep the separator in a clean place and wash it thoroughly every time it is used. Skim a cream testing between 35 and 40 per cent. fat; thin cream sours quickly.



TURKEYS

Forecasts of prices are not possible just now, but it is admitted that values will be below those of 1922. American markets, which provide the chief outlet, will be well supplied, while the production in Western Canada is larger than ever before.

Instruction to Shippers

Poultry should be starved at least 24 hours before being killed. The best method of killing is by bleeding through the mouth. Birds should be dry plucked when they are warm. Heads should be wrapped in good paper, entrails should be left in, and the feet should not be removed. All birds should be chilled thoroughly before being packed. Use good packages and pack carefully. Put your name, shipping point, and post office address on both outside and inside of packages. Notify us by letter or card that you are sending in the shipment, and tell us what it contains.

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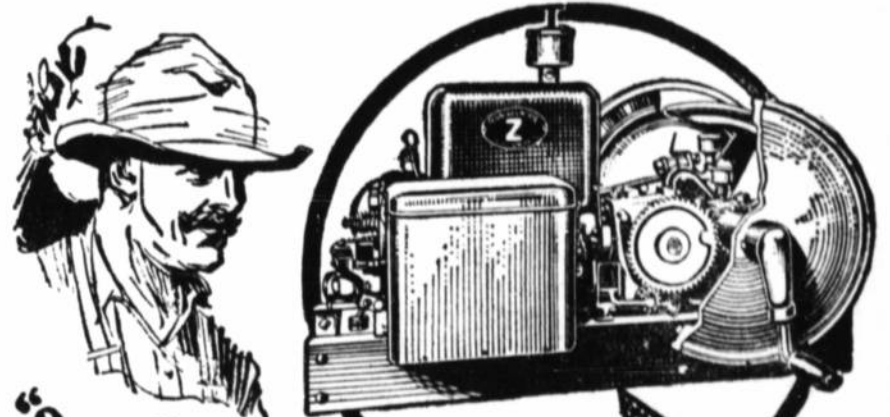
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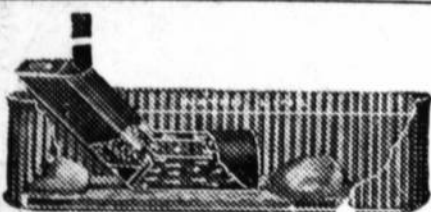
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To clean dairy utensils: Rinse with warm water; wash with hot water containing washing powder; never use soap; use a brush, never use a cloth; scald thoroughly and drain in the sunlight. Cleanliness and temperature determine the length of time cream can be kept sweet.

November With the Shepherd

Fall is the best time to select or buy the breeding ewes, especially if one desires early lambs. Some sheep raisers want the lambs to come in March or April, so that they may have them ready to market in July. This may be all right for the experienced sheep breeder who can rear lambs at any time of the year and have good luck with them, but a beginner we think should not have the lambs arrive until it is warm in the spring, and if possible to have grass for them. This is not always practical in this province, but the best time for the lambs to come is in the last part of April and the first of May.

Success in sheep raising depends upon good lambs, and good lambs depends upon good parentage and breeding. The sheep raiser should accordingly select some good breeding ewes and mate them to an extra good ram who, needless to say, is half the flock. The ewes selected should be true to the type of breed desired, and should be in perfect health. They should be neither too poor or too fat. Fat ewes do not breed well, and general fatness is an indication of sterility. They should be of good size but not large, overgrown ones. They should be of blocky meat formation and have a long thick fleece. Only those with solid mouths, no teeth lost and no nippers loose or badly worn should be chosen.

Likewise the ram should have individuality combined with conformity to the breed. He should be of good size, active and full of vigor and stamina. The eyes should be bright and general shape good. Breeders should determine to breed quality into their stock. The best cuts of mutton come from the back and quarters, and the poorest from the neck and ribs. Sheep of good meat type should be the ideal.

Rams should not be allowed to run with a flock of ewes. They should be handled and trained so that they will be quiet. From two to ten years of age is the proper breeding age of sheep. Yearling ewes generally give fairly good results, and a yearling ram can be used for fifteen or twenty ewes, but should be only allowed to serve each once. Mature rams will serve 50 to 75 sheep. November is the best season for coupling, and for April and May lambs, the breeding season will run from the middle of November till the middle of December.

Flushing the Ewe Flock

A few weeks before breeding begins the sheep should be given some extra feed such as rape pasture, or plenty of grain and roots, so that at breeding time they will be thrifty and in gaining condition. This is called "flushing the ewes," and will do more than anything else in increasing the lamb crop. After the breeding period they may be given their regular rations again.

About breeding time the sheep should be trimmed up around the vent. Some sheep get matted up there and the ram is not able to breed them. Some people smear some red ochre paint on the rams breast so they can distinguish those ewes which are bred and avoid double service and also to know any which do not "catch" the first time and return to the ram. Some lead the ram out on a rope so they have full control, and others turn the ram with the ewes about an hour each day in the breeding season. The average period of gestation for sheep is 152 days or twenty-two weeks, but this time may vary ten days or more.—"A Shrop. Fancier."

Minerals in Cattle Rations

In a recent issue of The Grain Growers' Guide appeared an article under the title, New Aspects of Livestock Feeding. The article referred more particularly to the importance of mineral matter. It may interest Guide readers to know of some feeding experiments which we have been conducting on our farm in the Lower Fraser Valley, in British Columbia.

This district is chiefly devoted to dairying, and the three diseases which have troubled us most are red-water (hematuria or hemaglobumria), tuberculosis and abortion. Tuberculosis has, through persistent testing and destroying of infected animals, been pretty well got rid of. Abortion and red-water are still with us, the former having only become prevalent to any noticeable extent within the last 10 or 15 years, while on the other hand, red-water has been a common and costly complaint for over 35 years, and seems to be just as far from being got rid of as ever.

When we bought our present farm a good many years ago, a previous owner had been continually losing cattle from this disease, as also had his neighbors on all four sides. The land on two sides is still used for dairying and the owners still have numerous fatal cases.

When we bought the farm we started to increase the clearings and that was kept up for a number of years. It was all bush land, largely alder, and the result of the chopping and burning was to leave a heavy coating of ashes on the ground. This ground was seeded down and pastured for a few years before being stumped, and the process of extending the clearing was continued up to the beginning of the war in 1914. We were entirely free from red-water after I bought the place up to about five years after we stopped clearing, when it began to come in again. We were told that the foundation cause of this disease was an acidic condition of the soil. All our high lands in this valley are slightly acid.

High Potash Content

We had some of the ashes on our land analyzed and we found that they ran from 25 to 35 per cent. lime, 8 to 14 per cent. potash, and 4 to 6 per cent. phosphoric acid. The comment of Dr. Shutt, of Ottawa, who made the analyses, was that the ashes were a very valuable fertilizer. The first analyses were made not with a view to finding out if the ashes had any value as a cattle tonic, but to find out whether they had sufficient value from the fertilizer point of view to make it worth while burning the alder wood for the sake of getting the ashes, so as to help in the cost of clearing the land, as at that time we had not got any cases of red-water.

However, to make a long story short, we commenced feeding from one to two pounds of sifted alder wood ashes per 100 pounds of concentrates to all cows with red-water, and while none of them were apparently cured by this treatment, they seemed greatly benefited and kept up well in flesh.

As you probably know, red-water apparently cures itself in many cases, but usually comes back again in the course of a few months. Of those which were apparently cured, only two came back, but they still kept heavy in flesh and heavy in milk. The results appeared to be fairly satisfactory, so last winter we fed the entire herd with these wood ashes—one pound to the 100 pounds of concentrates. We have had no further cases of red-water whatever, and while we had an exceptionally long and tiresome winter, the dairy herd came through in particularly good condition and have milked better than they ever did before this last summer.

Some two years ago we had a slight attack of abortion in the herd. This also seems to have died away since we commenced feeding these wood ashes. I do not know whether the ashes have anything to do with it or not, but there is in my mind no question that the herd on the whole are decidedly better for this treatment.

I forgot to mention that the cattle which had red-water had also been given doses of chlorate of potash and tincture of iron. This apparently effected a cure in some cases, but not in all. Only two cases, however, came back, and they have since been apparently cured by Dr. Bruce, government veterinarian, at Agassiz, B.C., who is now conducting some researches in this disease. We have at the present time no cases of red-water at all.—Charles E. Hope, Langley Fort, B.C.

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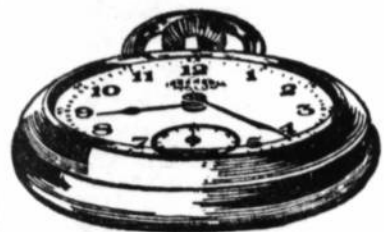
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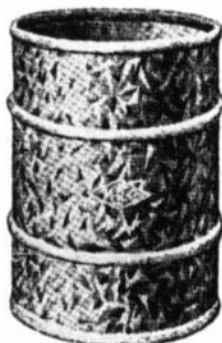
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Continued from Page 7

ment of a sane and sound method of co-operation. The spirit and practice of co-operation is admittedly difficult to secure among individual farmers, but the force of circumstances is driving them to it.

"Furthermore, the farmers of Western Canada can help themselves in a large degree by supporting their own commercial organizations. There is sometimes criticism of the method by which this company conducts its business. There is the criticism that it does no better for its shareholders than other grain companies will do. That may be admitted at once, but the question for such a critic to ask himself is this: 'What would my position be if there were no farmer companies doing business in grain?' The shareholder of this company who looks upon it in the same way as he does upon any other grain company has utterly failed to get the vision of what is possible through co-operation. While the business operations of the company must at all times be conducted upon sound business lines, our experience in the past has proven, as indeed it will prove in the future, that this is not inconsistent with rendering the highest service possible to its shareholders and the farmers of Western Canada generally."

Revenue Increased; Expenses Reduced

C. Rice-Jones, general manager, presented the financial report of the company's business which was explained in detail to the delegates, showing the paid-up capital stock to be \$2,821,305.09, there being a slight increase during the year. The general reserve fund of the company now amounted to \$1,200,834.50, to which there would be added this year the undivided profits carried forward to the profit and loss account. The funds on hand and in the bank totalled \$1,041,981.81, which amount was instantly available at the end of the year for the meeting of any current liabilities. The gross revenue earned during the year was \$2,766,700.37, which was an increase of about a third of a million dollars over that of the previous year, while the total expenditure had been reduced by \$311,115.61, as compared with last year.

During the year the company handled nearly 33,000,000 bushels of grain through the elevators and commission department, and over 24,000,000 bushels of grain went through their terminal elevators. The general supply business amounted to \$2,249,597.42, while the volume of livestock handled by the company was valued at \$6,428,359.

At the present time the company owns a total of 234 country elevators, 237 flour houses, 195 coal sheds and eight supplies sheds, in addition to 123 elevators leased from the Government of Manitoba. The two elevators handling the largest volume of grain during the past year were at Foxwarren, in Manitoba, and Vulcan, in Alberta.

Livestock Business Increases

Mr. Rice-Jones also presented the report of the livestock department, showing a very substantial increase year by year in the volume of business handled through that department. There had been a total of 6,850 car loads of stock handled by the company in the stock yards at Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, being 124,743 head of cattle, 145,443 hogs, 16,098 sheep, making the company by far the largest livestock marketing agency in Canada, its growth being due to the efficiency of the service given and the steady development of the co-operative principle in shipping livestock.

Mr. Rice-Jones surveyed briefly the history of the cattle marketing business from the time when the livestock department was opened in Calgary, in 1913, for the organization and handling of co-operative shipments of cattle and hogs. Co-operative shipping of livestock was then something entirely new, and was greeted with doubt and some derision by opponents, but shortly justified itself, and further offices were opened at Winnipeg and Edmonton. As the benefits derived from co-operative shipping became known the company's business increased, and the

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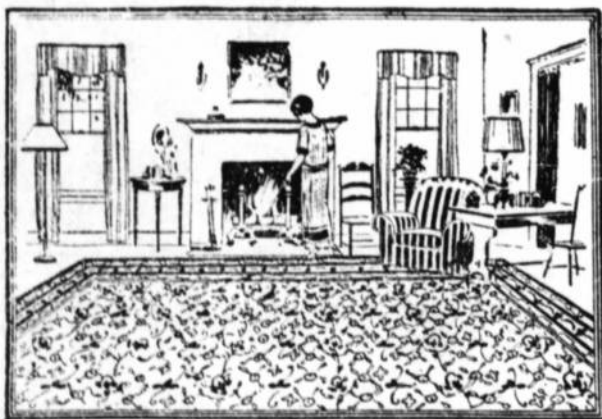


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opponents of co-operative shipping decided that it was necessary if they were to stay in business, to handle co-operative shipments, and at the present time practically every commission firm on the market advertises for co-operative shipments.

Difficulties in Marketing

The next step forward was the organization of co-operative marketing, or what is better known as the cattle pool. When the company was handling co-operative shipments on the commission basis there was no opportunity to sort and grade and market the cattle to the highest advantage to the producer. Under the pooling system, by which the cattle are first valued at the day's market price and are then sorted and graded into uniform car lots, advantage can be taken of every market, no matter what quality of stock may be demanded. Not only have shipments been made to all the Canadian markets, but, through the export department, to Manchester, Birkenhead, Glasgow, Dundee, Antwerp and Belgium. Trouble had been experienced in the British market, first through steamship companies not recognizing the importance and magnitude of the pool, but this was happily overcome. Another difficulty was experienced owing to ice packing up in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, last May, and steamers being delayed two weeks in getting into Montreal, with the result that many boats came in together, and consequently, took over large shipments of cattle and flooded the British market. Then, in addition, since the lifting of the British embargo departmental officials have made interpretations of the regulations which have been very detrimental to Canadian cattle. The inspectors, from whose decision there is no appeal, have classified many cattle as fat, and caused heavy loss to shippers and damage to the reputation of Canadian fat cattle. It was expected that as a result of the Imperial Conference more reasonable interpretation of regulations would be made in future. In concluding his report on livestock marketing, Mr. Rice-Jones pointedly remarked, "We have for years talked about the co-operative marketing of farm produce. In respect to livestock it was necessary to blaze a new trail in the marketing of cattle in the West, and a plan has been worked out which we are satisfied is practicable, and we feel is the only method which will ensure the producer the maximum returns for his livestock. The plan is co-operative in principle, and the measure of its success will largely depend on the support it receives from the shippers of livestock in Western Canada."

Discussion by Delegates

Following the presentation of the reports there was a lengthy discussion by the delegates on the various phases of the company's business and an opportunity was given to provide information on all phases of the company's work throughout its various branches in Canada and the United States. There was the usual discussion on important salaries paid by the company, and the board of directors pointed out that it would be very detrimental to the interests of the company, and it would be impossible to retain the best men if their salaries were to be made a matter of general discussion. The shareholders approved of the policy of the directors and expressed their belief that the best men should be secured and that their salaries should not be published.

There was very general satisfaction expressed at the excellent showing which the company had made during the past year both in the handling of grain and in the operation of the cattle pool. It was felt, and freely expressed, that the company had successfully weathered the stormiest periods of its career and was now upon a strong and secure foundation, and would be able to go ahead and make steady progress year by year.

A considerable number of resolutions sent in by locals of the company were discussed and disposed of in various ways. General approval was given to the idea that it would be to the advantage of grain growers generally if the United Grain Growers and

Continued on Page 22

Old Dutch for Kitchen and Pantry.

**Cleans
quickly
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Won't scratch.
**Contains no
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Hurry, Mother! Even constipated, bilious, feverish or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits. Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

The Countrywoman

Calgary's Woman Councillor

CALGARY has the honor of having the first woman elected to a city council in Canada. Mrs. Annie Gale has been elected three times, and each time with an increasingly large vote. She ran as an independent candidate, backed by no particular organization or party. She sits in a council composed of six labor men and five business men. The fact that she is there as an independent member places upon her exceptional responsibility, especially when instances occur where there is a straight division between the labor members and the business men over some measure. Mrs. Gale has maintained her independent position, voting sometimes with one group and sometimes with the other.

A little over twelve years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Gale came from England to Calgary, and have lived in that city ever since. Mr. Gale, as a civil engineer, found employment soon after his arrival, in the city hall office.

Mrs. Gale speaks with animation and an enthusiasm which displays, in spite of English parentage and English birth, touches of French ancestry. She has a keen sense of humor and while she talks there is a sparkle of amusement in her brown eyes, and a smile at the corners of her mouth, which makes one feel that she takes a great amount of joy out of living and working with people. To her there is humor in differing with other people, in humor in other people's opinions and in her own.

"City government is very much like housekeeping on a large scale," she remarked, in interview with *The Countrywoman*. Then to a question asked, she answered: "Yes, I like public life. I love doing things for my husband and my two boys, and in the same way I love rendering service to the people of the city in which I live. There is a great need for women taking an interest in public life. I think that women ought to serve on municipal councils. From my own experience I know there is valuable service which they can render. When a woman gets into public life her interest is just naturally drawn towards those things which most closely concern the welfare of the human family, health and education."

Mrs. Gale has interested herself in welfare work, in the securing of a purer supply of milk for the city, in health inspection in the schools, child welfare, libraries and supervised playgrounds.

"My motto is to be sure you are right and then go ahead," explained Mrs. Gale in speaking of incidents in connection with city government where she differed with the opinions of the other members on the council. "If one sticks to one's convictions one is almost sure to win out. I place great faith in the value of woman's intuition, and I find in many incidents it has been a safe guide to wise action. Perhaps the time will come after generations of training in the business world, when women will come to depend less and less on intuition and more on reason."

People with strong convictions do not usually have a smooth course through life. Mrs. Gale's philosophy on this is explained in her own words: "After all if you take a decided stand on any matter you are bound to make strong enemies as well as very strong friends, but unless you do take a strong stand you can never get anything worth while done. My critics say if I did not concern myself so much over the qualifications and type of public officials appointed, I would stand better chances of being re-elected. But I cannot help taking a very decided stand against the

appointment of men to positions for which they are not fitted."

Like many other English people, Mrs. Gale is an enthusiast over the value of sport. Veering away from discussion of serious matters, she told with pride how her oldest son, who is studying law, had held the University championship in Alberta for boxing. Mrs. Gale's favorite game is cricket. "It teaches one to play the game," she explained. It develops leadership and the spirit of co-operation, as it takes the whole eleven to win the game. The individual cannot play alone. He must take orders and obey them."

Mrs. Gale is again standing as candidate in the coming municipal election. Her love of playing the game, her strong sense of fairness and good sportmanship makes her an interesting personality, and women will watch with a great amount of interest the results of Calgary's municipal election.

Protecting 'Teen-Age Girls

According to Dr. D. A. Stewart, a well-known authority on tuberculosis, more girls in their 'teens suffer from this disease than boys of the same age. Dr. Stewart pointed out that there were several reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs. From 15 to 20 years the resistance of girls is lowered because of the increased physical growth and development of that period. As a rule they study hard in school all day and have a pile of homework to do at night. With a scarcity of household help, mothers have been forced to rely upon the assistance of their daughters before leaving in the morning and after school is over. Added to this the girls commence attending social functions and often keep late hours. If they are at all public-spirited there is probably a club meeting that must be attended each week.

Thus, we often find 'teen-age girls are the hardest workers in a



Romance at the Fair

By Margaret Minaker

The ancient tale of Mary's lamb
Is not as fine by half.
As this one, far more up-to-date,
Of Mary and her calf.

It was a sickly little thing.
Her father took the tyke,
And said to Mary, "Nurse this runt
And raise it, if you like."

Well, Mary fed that straggling beast,
And read up pamphlets, too;
She wrote for government reports
To learn what best to do.

So when the Fair came round next fall,
Her father gave a laugh—
"I guess I lost a winner, when
I gave away that calf."

Now Mary led that heifer fine.
A dozen miles they say,
To show her at the county fair,
On exhibition day.

Of course, the tale were incomplete
In everybody's eyes,
Unless we finished with the news,
That Mary won the prize.

I never saw another girl
So trim and sweet, by half,
Her arm was round the critter's neck—
I wished I were the calf!

community, just at a time when they are least prepared to stand the strain. In trying to do too much they become run down and are easy marks for the tuberculosis germs which attack them.

The problem of protecting them from over-work and over-play is one to which parents should give serious thought. The physical changes of the 'teen-age must go on and so must the school studies. It is highly desirable that each member of the family take a share of the responsibilities of the home, but there is often a chance of over-burdening the high-school girl with chores the minute she has put the horse in the

stable. Probably there is no one thing so dangerous for a 'teen-age girl as late hours. Studying after everyone has gone to bed, or dancing till midnight uses up the reserve strength needed for battling the germs of tuberculosis which attack nearly everyone. Lack of sleep lays her open to unseen perils. Occasional parties are good, provided they begin early and end at a reasonable hour. If parents will take the trouble to explain why it is unwise to over-do things they will save their daughters from unnecessary illness and will strengthen the health of the next generation.

The Value of Good Manners

Almost every normal human being likes to mix with his fellows and to be respected by them, to be welcome among their company. To mix with people and to win their goodwill we must understand some of the common rules that go to make up our code of good manners. We must understand that our impression upon other people, favorable or unfavorable, largely depends upon our manner, our speech, and our personal appearance. True culture of course is of the mind and the heart, but it is what we do and say that conveys to the people around about us the feelings which we have towards them, and sometimes individuals suffer much unhappiness because they have not learned successfully how to express their kindness of heart to those about them, and they are in consequence misunderstood and sometimes actually disliked.

William De Whitt Hyde, in his book, *Practical Ethics*, says: "Politeness is proper respect for human personality. Rudeness results from thinking exclusively about ourselves and caring nothing for the feelings of anybody else. The sincere desire to bring the greatest pleasure and least pain to everyone we meet will go a long way towards making our manners more polite and courteous."

Etiquette has been described as "a tool that opens the portals to a broader life." The word "etiquette" itself does not mean very much. It comes from the same origin as the word "ticket," and originally meant the rules of court ceremony, printed on tickets that were given to each person presented at court. But today by etiquette we mean a code of manners which govern our actions, speech and dress when we mix with people about us. It has also been described as an art—"the art of doing and saying the correct thing in the correct place—the art of being able to hold oneself always in hand no matter how exacting the circumstance."

By studying the rules of etiquette we come to learn what is right to do, and say at the proper time, and we can acquire self-possession and composure that goes far towards making our social life a much happier one.

Individual Face Towels

It is a mystery to me why mothers do not provide each member of their household with individual towels for their own use and have a clean one handy for the visitor who happens along. To me the idea of having to wipe my face on the same towel as every other member of the household uses, is most repulsive. Only the other day I read in the legal column of a farm paper of a hired man who had sore eyes and infected the eyes of the children of the family for which he worked, causing them great expense and unnecessary suffering, probably defective eyesight.

Colds, scabies, ringworm, and other skin diseases can all be spread by the common towel or drinking cup. Ideas like the individual towel instilled into the child's mind will save suffering and expense in later years when the child leaves the home roof. The increase in the washing, to my mind, is nil, as a towel used by several people needs changing much oftener. When the individual has his own towel he is more inclined to try and keep it clean and will try to get more of the dirt off by washing than by wiping.—C. L. Hill

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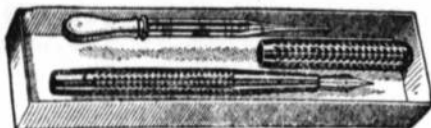
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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Pool Contract

The Editor.—In your last issue I noticed that you are advertising what you call the wheat pool contract. Did it ever appear to you that it is not a pool contract but a line company contract that no farmer will understand? Why don't you publish the bylaws of the company, and the powers of the directors so they will know what they are up against? If you had done this before we in Alberta signed, there wouldn't have been very many signers. What the farmers want is a pool and not a line company. As I have been a reader of your paper for a good many years and this is my first letter to you I would like to see it in your next issue, together with the bylaws of the pool company.—Chas. Dennis, Red Willow.

[The bylaws of the wheat pool are just what the shareholders make them, and the shareholders are the contract signers. The contract of the pool indicates clearly what the pool is empowered to do.—Editor.]

The Government Loan

The Editor.—Your editorial in the issue of October 31, under the heading, Easy Money, is apt to prove misleading, for I do not think that you state the facts correctly.

The article in question deals with the financing of the recent Dominion loan of \$200,000,000, pointing out that the original intention of the treasury was to borrow only \$172,000,000, the amount needed to retire maturing bonds in November, but that advantage was taken of the ready facilities to secure an additional \$28,000,000 which was used to cancel temporary loans (presumably bank loans). Mr. Fielding is criticized for this kind of financing because: "He has taken in a long-term loan, \$28,000,000 more than his stated requirements, and has probably reduced money available for industrial development by that amount. In any case he has not considered the imperative demands for economy."

Whether or not this was good financing I do not know. It might be. There may be other maturities not far distant, and without the facts one cannot form a correct judgment. In what manner "the imperative demands of economy" are affected by the course taken is certainly

far from obvious and The Guide will have to excuse us if we cannot perceive it; but it is very clear that it can in no way have "reduced money available for industrial development by that amount."

It is an axiom in the banking business that loans or purchases made by banks create deposits and the re-payment of loans cancels deposits, so that had the banks themselves subscribed the overplus, deposits would have been increased to that extent, to be again reduced when the proceeds were used to retire the temporary loans. The net result of the transaction would be that deposits would be unaffected, while the banks would have changed their securities from treasury certificates to long-term bonds. So we see that in no way was money available for industrial development affected. If the public, without borrowing from the banks, had subscribed the amount directly, the result would have been to diminish deposits by the amount subscribed, because Mr. Fielding used the funds to pay off current loans and, as we stated, repayment of bank loans means cancellation of deposits. But far from this reducing money available for industrial development the opposite would be true, as the banks would be in a position to increase industrial loans to an equivalent sum.

I notice that The Guide is puzzled by the statements made in financial papers to the effect that the disbursement in November by the government of \$100,000,000 (the new money subscribed to the loan) to holders of bonds in payment of maturities.

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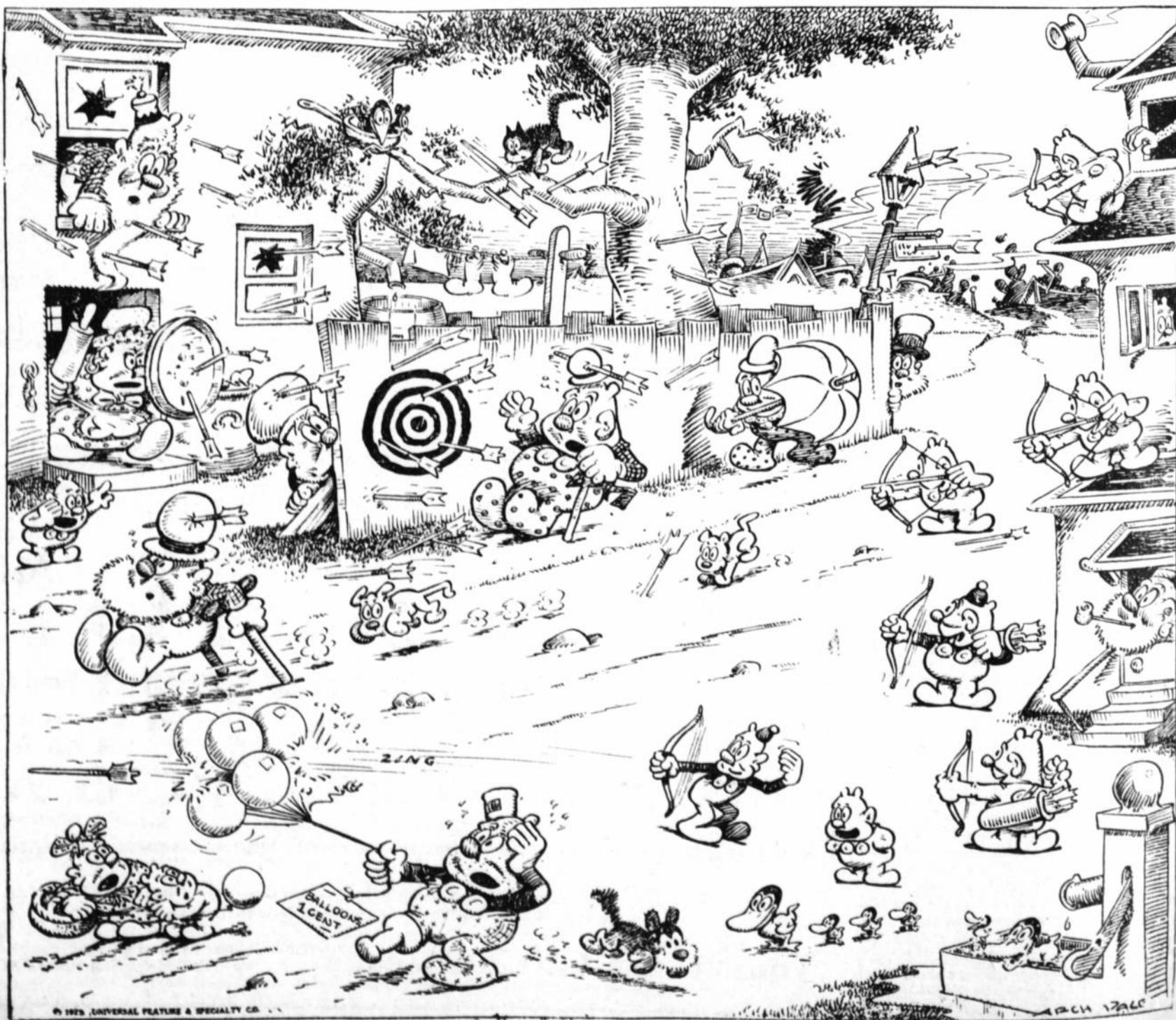


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THE DOO DADS PRACTICE ARCHERY

Mrs. McFeeley owns the Novelty Shop in Doo-ville. Oh, a wonderful place is Mrs. McFeeley's store. The last time the big fat travelling salesman was in Doo-ville, he sold Mrs. McFeeley a great quantity of bows and arrows. The bows were made of seasoned hickory, and were very, very strong. The arrows were long, and smooth, and straight, and made from Indian arrow-wood. He sold her pouches in which to carry the arrows. Oh, they were fine, and Mrs. McFeeley sold the bows and arrows to the little Doo Dads. Squinto bought one, and Pim bought one, and Roly and Poly, and two other little Doo Dads. Roly said, "Now that we have our bows and arrows, let us practice archery." Roly took his can of black paint and on the high board fence, in front of Doc Sawbones' house he painted a big round target, and it was agreed that the little Doo Dad who came closest to the little black dot in the centre of the target was to be called "The Champion Archer of Doo." Zwang—Zwang—Zwang went the bow-strings. Zwang—Zwang—Zwang sang the arrows. Crash—went an arrow through Doc Sawbones' upstairs window. Crash—went another through the kitchen window. Quick, Doc Sawbones raised the sash and leaned out to scold the little Doo Dads. Before he knew what had happened the arrows came flying and he was pinned to the house by his flowing white whiskers. Out of the door rushed the cook with the rolling pin in her hand. Zwang—Zwang sped the arrows. Cook seized the lid of the garbage can. It is well she did, for Ping—Ping came the arrows and made a terrible clatter as they struck the lid which she held before her like a shield. Flannelfeet started after the little Doo Dads and "pop" went an arrow through the top of his helmet, and Old Man Grouch has a hole through his new hat.



will increase the funds available for investment and thus stimulate business.

The answer to the puzzle is that such papers have the best of reasons for believing that this new money was literally "new money." That is to say that the banks had increased their deposits by that amount either by direct purchase of bonds themselves, or by loans made to customers for the same purpose, or both. We know that the banks have subscribed for a substantial amount and also that it has been profitable for stock brokers and others to borrow from the banks to purchase on their own account, so that the presumption is that approximately the whole of the sum available for disbursement in November is fresh credit created by the banks which, becoming effective in the markets, will induce a rise in prices and so stimulate greater activity in industry and commerce.—Herbert Milne, Victoria, B.C.

The Farmers' Dollar

The Editor.—Mr. Bates contends that the "wheat pool" is not a cure for all ills affecting grain growing, and that Mr. Lunan has overstated the influence of the Grain Exchange concerning the depreciation of the farmers' dollar, yet the fact remains that it is a step in the right direction, and if the farmers would give it the support it deserves it would in due time develop into something worth while.

The present economic system based on commodity production for profit, and the method of rewarding useful work, which, on an average, tends towards the level of mere subsistence, is the chief cause of the depreciation of the "wheat dollar." While the insane competitive struggle that the wheat growers are daily waging in efforts to exceed one another in producing, much of it as cheap as possible, has a tendency to reduce the price. The habit has now almost become general for each farmer to work from nine to 16 hours per man, consequently in marketing the crop the same competitive struggle goes on, everybody is trying to sell first, so the wonder is not that conditions are bad, but that they are not far worse.

Mr. Bates advocates "direct action" and "sabotage," as a means of equalizing the number of hours between rural and urban workers, by destroying 25 per cent. of the agriculture products. Mr. Bates surely knows that the reason the urban workers enjoy short hours is because they have organized, and have thereby acquired a degree of control of the commodity they offer for sale—"Labor-power."

The farmers can also by organized methods gain control over the commodities their labor-power makes possible, and thus elevate themselves to a position of equal standing with the urban workers without destroying a single particle of the many useful things now in existence. Co-operative production and marketing is the means to that end.—Carl H. Axelson, Bingville, Alta.

Wheat Pooling

The Editor.—There is only one paragraph in Mrs. Armour's effusion of October 25, that I care to comment on. She says: "According to press accounts the district of which our friend has the distinction of being a political leading light signed up for the pool 100 per cent. strong." If the 100 per cent. was obtained by the signatories falling for the mixture of hot air, etc., which compose Mr. Lunan's etc." Now, I must say that it would give me much pleasure to be able to believe that I have a 100 per cent. influence in the district in which I live and am well known, but, unfortunately for my self-conceit, the farmers in this district are a well educated, well read, and intelligent class of people, who do their own thinking, and insist on forming their own conclusions. That is what accounts for the strong support of the pool in this district as well as in many other districts.

Mr. Bates's letter in the same issue is of a different order from Mrs. Armour's. Mr. Bates seems to be a fair-minded man, with a mind open to conviction, and although I am not able to follow his reference to 16-hour wheat and eight-hour boots, I believe there is one point on which we are in agreement, and that is: that it is immaterial how many hours one works if one is paid an adequate remuneration for each hour worked. I would like to call the attention of Mr. Bates (also Mrs. Armour) to the fact that in my letter of September 26 issue, I said that "we needed a wheat pool because our present marketing system has out-lived its usefulness by failing to secure for the producer a just return for his products." Our present marketing system is what might be called the "what will you give me" system. This is true of not only our grain marketing, but of all farm products. Fifty years ago this system was in general vogue in all lines of production, but all other lines of production and industry except farming have discarded the old system for a newer system, known as the "give me" system, they have abandoned the "what will you" part of it, and simply say "give me." In other words, every other producer except the farmer sets the price on his own products. These producers are able to do this by organization. They are organized 100 per cent., and through the power of their organization they have developed the "give me" system, until they have boosted their selling price so high that it is out of all proportion to what the farmer can get by the old "what will you give me" system, and the farmers' dollar has been depreciated until it is only worth 60 cents. Now the only way to get the farmers' dollar back to par, is for him to attend to both ends of his business, producing and marketing. This is what we are attempting to do through our wheat pool.—A. Lunan, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.



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REGISTERED BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE, April pigs, \$25 unrelated pairs, \$45 three, \$65; May pigs, \$20 unrelated pairs, \$35 three, \$50; 18-month sows, \$75 older sows, \$40. 18-month boars, \$40. Papers free. Henry S. Flock, Cardston, Alberta. 45-6

Tamworths

THOS. NOBLE'S BREEDING, BEST BRED Tamworths in the West. Lengthy hogs bred for British market. 15 boars, \$30 to \$40 each. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta., "High How" Farm. 45-4

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH SOWS, FROM prize winners, best bacon type, weight around 100 pounds, price \$20. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 45-5

TAMWORTH BOAR, 18 MONTHS, WEIGHT 400, \$35; weanlings, ten weeks, \$10; papers free. Mac. Ross, Cereal, Alta. 45-5

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BE SUCCESSFUL—GROW THE PIG THE market wants. "Registered Yorkshires" the most prolific, most profitable of all. Head your herd with my boars, eight months December. Book orders for bred gilts, sows and weanlings. Write. Prices can suit. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 46-5

FIFTY YORKSHIRE BOARS OF THE BETTER kind. Seventy-five August pigs, unrelated pairs. From Forest Home Duke and Deer Creek GBOY, junior champion at the National Swine Show, Des Moines. C. A. Condon, Newdale, Man. 46-3

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL AND June farrow, bacon type, good breeding, papers furnished. Exceptionally good boar, two years, eight months, sure breeder. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 47-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—ONE 18-MONTH boar, \$40; one seven-month boar, \$30; young sows (August litter) \$12. Papers included. S. Rose, Eston, Sask. 47-4

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOAR AND SOWS, spring litters. Price, \$35. Also University-bred boar, 18 months, \$60. A. N. Robb, Archydale, Sask. 47-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BEST OF breeding. Some choice boars, six months, going at \$30; papers free. W. L. Smith, Crown Hill Farm, Indian Head, Sask. 46-3

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL FARROW, Manitoba Agricultural College breeding, \$22 to \$25, papers included. Jas. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 48-5

YORKSHIRE BOAR, TWO AND A HALF years, prize winner and sire of prize winners. Boars ready for service; bred sows. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 48-4

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CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, from select mature parents. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 48-5

YORKSHIRES—ON APPROVAL, SEPTEMBER and October farrow. C. Holtzman, D'Arcy, Sask. 47-4

YORKSHIRE BOARS—GOOD BACON TYPE, a few March and April boars left at 25 dollars. Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon. 46-3

YORKSHIRES—TOP MARCH BOARS, SIRE, grand champion. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alberta. 44-5

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, MARCH and July farrow, best of type and breeding. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 42-8

SELLING—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars, \$30 each, eight weeks old; pigs, \$10 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 45-6

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL farrow, \$30, papers included. W. L. McCordick, Rutland, Sask. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, both sexes, April farrow, \$20 each, papers included. Charles Howarth, Bittern Lake, Alta. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, FAR- rowed March 10th. Russell M. Sharp, Edman, Man. 45-6

REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April litters, males, \$25. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 46-3

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IMPROVE YOUR SHEEP FLOCK BY BUYING some of Unger's Oxfords, both sex. H. Unger, Carman, Man. 46-5

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

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YORKSHIRE PIGS—PRIZE-WINNING STOCK all ages. C. W. Thurston, Regina, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 47-6

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PROLIFIC BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES At the 1923 Summer Exhibitions we won more first prizes and more prize money than all the other Berkshire herds together. Write for booklet and information on the Champion Herd of Western Canada.—Vauxhall Stock Farms, Limited, Box 677, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

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SELLING—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BACON type boars, April and May farrowing, 175 to 200 pounds. Price \$25 and \$30, f.o.b. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 48-5

PURE-BRED SELECT BACON TYPE BERK- shire boars, 75 to 150 pounds, \$20 to \$30. For information, write Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 45-6

SELLING—AIRDALE PUPPIES, FROM OUR famous hunting strain, fathered by International champion, a real vermin destroyer, males, \$15. Mills Ranch, Vernon, B.C. 47-2

SELLING—ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD WOLF- hound, two one-year-old greyhounds, males, un-
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RAW FURS—SHIP ALL YOUR RAW FURS to me. Receive full value for same. Once a shipper always a shipper. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 48-2

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, BEAUTIES, SABLE and white. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; registration papers free. S. R. Northwood, Coronation, Alta. 48-2

COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS GENUINE HEELERS, \$5.00. Female collie, three years, heeler, \$15. Wolfhounds. Write, Box 249, Viscourt, Sask. 48-2

WOLFHOUSES, 20 MONTHS, READY TO train, from No. 1 catcher. C. Tizzard, Ribstone, Alta. 48-2

SELLING—THREE WOLFHOUSES, SMOOTH coated, two males, one female, guaranteed killers, \$85. Thos. Brooks, Whitewater, Man. 48-2

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PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, DOGS, Guinea pigs, rabbits supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. 42-13

THOROUGHbred PERSIAN KITTENS FOR sale. Mrs. Stewart Dodd, Vernon, B.C. 48-3

SELLING—REAL WOLFHOUSES, TRAINED, cheap. C. Miller, Froude, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—CHOICE MALE CROSS FOXES, H. Blaney, Medora, Man. 45-4

Poultry Supplies

McKAY'S LIME GRANULES—ACT AS AN egg-shell maker and grit. Costs less than oyster shell, but better. Get it from your dealer or write 214 Avenue Building, Winnipeg. 46-5

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Various

PRIZE - WINNING BRONZE GOBBLEs, hatched May 9, weighing 21-25 pounds, \$6.00; May hatch, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Toulouse ganders, weighing 20-22 pounds, May hatch, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; trios, unrelated, \$12. Pekin ducks, \$2.00; hens, \$5.00. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00. All pure-bred. Order at once. J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50; unrelated trios, \$5.00; pure-bred Black Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; Toulouse geese, \$4.50; ganders, \$5.00; unrelated pairs. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 46-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY gobblers, \$5.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Frank Wood, Darlington, Man. 46-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, from pedigree males, \$2.00; three for \$5.00; government banded cockerels, \$3.00. Toulouse ganders, Leanties, \$6.00. Mrs. F. Rinn, Mantou, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 41- pound stock, gobblers, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; Rhode Island Red cockerels, Rose and Single Comb, \$2.00. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 47-4

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. C. E. Dunmore, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 46-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Dominion prize stock, toms, \$5.00; hens \$4.00. Buff Orpingtons, from Cook's imported stock, cockerels, \$5.00; pens, \$15. A. Muir, Alx, Alta. 47-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS AND Black Minorca cockerels, also Anconas, \$2.00 each. David Ruckle, Carberry, Man.

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00 EACH; BARRED Rock cockerels, 290-egg strain, two for \$5.00; prize winners. Mrs. Buek, Preeceville, Sask. 46-4

SELLING—PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00; DRAKES, \$2.50 each; also pit games. W. Rouse, Bradwardine, Man. 47-4

PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS, COCKERELS, prize winners, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Henry J. Dyk, Roland, Man.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING OUT—SACRIFICE SALE OF MY great Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Until December killing I will sell young toms, from my 42-pound stock, \$5.00 each; young gobblers, from my yearling tom, from imported, high-class stock, weighing 35 pounds, \$4.00; hens, from either lot, unrelated, \$3.00. You cannot duplicate these prices for this stock anywhere, so order now and get your pick. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask.

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS— Toms weighed 30 pounds, ten months. Sire imported son Madison Square winners, dam from Chicago Coliseum winners. Superior families, including 18-pound prize hens. Young toms, 11 pounds, five months, exhibition markings, weights guaranteed, toms, \$9.00; \$10; pullets, \$6.00. Mrs. Roy White, Big Valley, Alta.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, all this year's birds, toms weigh from 17 to 19 pounds, the parent bird's weight, 41 pounds, at 17 months old; pullets weigh 11 pounds and over, toms, \$10; pullets, \$7.00. Mrs. B. F. Marshall, 3022 Victoria Avenue, Regina, Sask. 46-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG toms, 18 to 21 pounds, \$10; pullets, 15 pounds, \$7.00; old tom, 30 pounds, \$11; old hen, 18 pounds, \$7.50. Weights guaranteed. Mrs. Jas. Wilber, Loreburn, Sask. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, May hatch, gobblers, 19 pounds or over, \$8.00; under that, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—ONE two-year tom, beauty, \$7.00; May hatch tom, \$5.00; turkey hens, extra good layers \$4.50. R. A. Brown, Daysland, Alta.

LARGE PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, \$2.00, from prize-winning stock. Sired by 10½-pound drake. Mrs. E. Hill, Tugaskie, Sask. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—AMERICAN bred, May hatch, toms, 20 to 22 pounds, \$7.00; hens, 12 to 14, \$5.00; pure-bred Toulouse ganders, \$4.50; geese, \$4.00. W. H. Roth, Carman, Man. 47-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS young hens, \$2.50; toms, \$3.50; hens, one year old, \$3.50; toms, \$4.50. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 44-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00 each; healthy. May hatched. C. W. Ketchen, Wadena, Sask. 46-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, LARGE, MAY hatched. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Fine stock, new blood. Mrs. Oscar Braaten, Shakleton, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS from 40-pound tom and 16-pound hen, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. John Smith, Macgregor, Man. 48-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; prize-winning pure-bred Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred Abrey, Deleau, Man.

SELLING—LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE GOB- bles, from 45-pound tom, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; splendid birds. Mrs. Harry Fisher, Petersfield, Man.

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$3.00; HENS, \$2.50; Rouen ducks and drakes, \$1.50 each; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.50. N. A. Mosley

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, PURE-BRED.
Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. W. E. Swain, Millwood, Man. 47-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.50; GANDERS, \$5.50; pure-bred Bronze turkeys, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. W. Drader, Lampman, Sask. 46-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM 40-POUND STOCK, \$5.00; Pekin drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. J. W. McCulloch, Baidur, Man. 46-3

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 16 TO 18 POUNDS.
May hatched, \$8.00, until December 18. Mrs. Bond, Dubue, Sask. 46-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, MAY HATCH, \$6.00; two-year toms, \$10; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Ray Schurman, Dodsland, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM 40-POUND STOCK, \$5.00. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 46-5

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Geo. H. Curwene, 46-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-POUND TOM, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Olive Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 46-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Gohn, Hinton, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00, May hatch. F. Coates, Compeer, Alta. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—MAY hatch, large birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Edward Linton, Douglaston, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLETS, May hatched, \$8.00; 18-months-old tom, \$12. H. Lansdell, Lang, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, 18 months, from 40-pound tom, \$7.50. Mrs. Arnett, Dunrea, Man. 47-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND DRACKS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Robert Toal, Paul's Corners, Alberta. 47-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, choice heavy strain, will mature between 30 to 40 pounds, \$5.00 each. H. Hearn, Rosetown, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, heavy stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Luella Bowen, Craik, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$1.00; toms, \$5.00. Mrs. Walter Dann, Glenella, Man. 47-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; toms, \$4.00; year-old tom, \$7.00, if ordered by December 15. Lee McConnell, Craik, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. W. H. Baldwin, Rowley, Alta. 47-4

SELLING—FINE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. A. C. Laatsch, Southey, Sask. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18-20 POUNDS, \$4.50; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 48-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY HATCHED, TOMS, \$3.50; hens, \$2.50. Order quick. Mrs. John McClelland, Yonker, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—MAY HATCHED, PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. St. Clair, Maseppa, Alta. 48-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, 45-POUND strain, May hatch, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Jas. MacRitchie, Zealandia, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. R. L. Lough, Coal-dale, Alta. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man. 48-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, LARGE healthy birds, \$5.50 each, till December 15. Thos. Mooney, Glroux, Man. 48-2

SELLING—YOUNG WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00, from large stock. Mrs. Nora Derrough, Gray, Sask. 48-3

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, GOBBLETS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Water Gates, Estevan, Sask. 48-3

PAIR MATED TOULOUSE GESE, \$8.00; young geese, \$3.50 each. W. E. Swelgard, Eyebrow, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, 20-25 pounds, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Wm. Davis, Pilot Mound, Man. 48-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$4.00; gobblers, \$6.00, fine, vigorous birds. W. F. Campbell, Aylesbury, Sask. 48-5

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; HENS, \$6.00; see advertisement in Guide, November 21. Mrs. K. McDonald, Glenside, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, off 40-pound stock, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. J. Blackwell, Carman, Man. 48-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, from 40-pound tom, May hatched. Price \$5.00. E. Andor, Meadows, Man. 48-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Adolph Johnson, Fillmore, Sask. 48-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50. Mrs. A. G. Hanson, Clavet, Sask. 48-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$1.00; ganders, \$5.00. Robert Webster, Balcarres, Sask. 48-2

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; hens, \$5.00. W. J. Blair, Provost, Alta. 48-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-POUND STOCK, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. A. Sparrow, Dufur, Sask. 48-3

UNTIL DECEMBER 14, HEAVY, YOUNG PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.75. Mrs. E. Henderson, Whitemouth, Man. 48-3

PURE-BRED HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; PURE-White Wyandottes, May hatched, pullets, \$1.75; hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Wm. Baynton, Vera, Sask. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY HATCH, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Cross, Rocanville, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, FROM EX-cellent layers, large, healthy stock, ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 48-3

PEKIN DRACKS, \$1.25; DUCKS, \$1.00. JOHN Wockey, Guernsey, Sask. 48-3

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Calverley, Glenboro, Man. 48-2

LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00. A. Oliver, Carberry, Man. 48-3

PURE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00; UNRELATED pairs, \$9.00. Harry Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 48-3

FINE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00. Mrs. Jas. Nickel, Silverton, Man. 48-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 40-POUND TOMS, \$4.00. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 46-4

PURE-BRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50, either sex. T. M. Milne, Fannystelle, Man. 47-2

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. T. Evans, Waseca, Sask. 47-2

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, EITHER SEX, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Duna, Marchwell, Sask. 47-2

LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00. John O'Bryan, Balcarres, Sask. 48-2

BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00. MRS. J. C. Stein, Simpson, Sask. 48-3

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER SEX, \$4.00. Mrs. L. Crockett, Pensance, Sask. 48-3

Rhode Islands

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, from Agricultural College stock, \$1.50 up to December 20. Wm. J. Chambers, Minto, Man. 48-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, four years special panned, dark red to skin, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. E. Swelgard, Eyebrow, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS and pullets, \$2.00, three, \$5.00. Mrs. James Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, \$2.00; two for \$3.50. J. Affelt, Kerrobert, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Cockerels, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.50. W. Golland, Bredenbury, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, fine color, University strain, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Wm. Hslop, Watrous, Sask. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.50. Ed. Shier, Colonsay, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, clearing at \$1.75, crated. Jess Mortensen, Bashaw, Alberta. 47-3

GOOD ROSE COMB DARK RED COCKERELS, \$1.75. Bert Clay, Griffin, Sask. 47-3

Orpingtons

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON
cockerels, from oldest established flock in Saskatchewan. They are right good ones at \$2.00 each. K. A. Shortreed, Sceptre, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Shoemaker strain, \$1.50; Pekin drakes, \$2.00. R. Mullin, Myrtle, Man. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, April hatch, cockerels, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.00. Mrs. St. Clair, Maseppa, Alta. 48-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PURE-BRED, from winter-laying stock, \$2.50. Mrs. George McNeill, Sinclair, Man. 47-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON
cockerels, \$2.00. J. F. Grant, Mawer, Sask. 47-2

Wyandottes

BRED FOR WINTER LAYING—CHOICE
White Wyandotte cockerels at \$3.00 each. Mothers hatched June 2, 1922, and in January flock averaged 3.4 eggs per week, February 4.75. Only best layers bred from. Guild male. M. Beaton, Wheaton, Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—50 WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, \$50 the lot. Two yearling exhibition cocks, from Henderson Farm, \$10 each; ten speckled Sussex, two cockerels, \$10. R. Thompson, Shellmouth, Sask. 47-3

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; fine birds. Mrs. Jessie Low, Tompkins, Sask. 47-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerels, from first prize laying strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 46-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from Martin's Regal-Dorens strain, \$2.50 each, satisfaction guaranteed. H. Farmer, Canwood, Sask. 48-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, \$1.50, from heavy-laying strains. Neil Hirsch, Dauphin, Man. 48-3**

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerels, April hatch, \$1.50 each. Alf Gustafson, Minnedosa, Man. 48-3

FROM MANITOBA EGG CONTEST WINNERS,
White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Rev. E. Lund, Elkhorn, Man. 46-3

Leghorns

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-
horns, cockerels, \$1.50 each; in lots of five or over, \$1.00 each. Mrs. John Yellowless, Tessier, Sask. 48-3**

LEGHORNS—WHITE SINGLE COMB, FERRIS
strain, 12 yearling hens, \$10; cockerels, \$2.00 each. Thos. Noble, High How, Daysland, Alta. 45-4

SELLING—WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$3.00, imported stock. E. E. Frisk, Kronau, Sask. 46-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, COCK-
erels, \$3.00 up, winter layers and prize winners. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 46-4**

**TOM BARRON 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEG-
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CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB, BROWN
Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Thos. Compton, Darlingford, Man. 48-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEHORN
cockerels, May hatch, Kulp-Linden strain, \$1.50; three for \$4.00. Charles Rushby, Wawota, Sask. 48-2

Minorcas

SPECIAL FALL PRICES ON PURE-BRED
Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, spring. C. Matteson, Davidson, Sask. 48-3

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, from exhibition stock, \$5.00 up. BordengNesbitt, Bludworth, Sask. 48-4

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H. HIGGINBOTHAM'S ANNOUNCEMENT—
Sale of finest bred-to-day Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Similar breeding to birds in contest pens. Selected cockerels, bred from hens with trap-
nest records from 200 to 280 eggs, \$15 each; other choice cockerels of my Lady Ada and Lady Ella strains, finest laying blood lines, \$7.50 and \$10. All big, well developed males. Mature pullets, same breeding, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Also yearling cocks and hens at same prices. Each season I receive twice as many orders as I can fill. Order now. Get first choice. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. 48-3

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flock, banded and graded by government expert. Our 24th year breeding Rocks, will sell at half-price until January, \$2.50 and \$5.00. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 48-5

**MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK—COCK-
erels, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each, till January; great laying strain. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 47-3**

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Rocks—Big winners in provincial egg contest. Stock for sale. Write for list and prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 47-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, FINE, LARGE,
husky, from eggs direct from Guild's selected pens, laying strain, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, hens, \$3.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 46-5

CHOICE BRED - TO - LAY BARRED ROCKS,
cockerels \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicol Brown, Sintaluta, Sask. 48-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK
cockerels and pullets, early hatch, cockerels, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.00. Mrs. St. Clair, Maseppa, Alta. 48-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED
flock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Blair, Ochre River, Man. 48-2

**FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT APPROVED BAR-
red Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$5.00 each. J. Hepwood, Lyleton, Man. 48-5**

SELLING—TEN PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK
cockerels, May and June hatch, \$2.00 each. Box 96, Windthorst, Sask. 48-3

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SELLING

30-60 Rumely Engine, and 36-56 Aultman and Taylor Separator, large cook car and bunk. Car all complete with stoves, dishes, mattresses and blankets, double compartment, fuel tank and 12 barrel water tank, with pump and hose, two truck wagons and chains, tools, etc., that make a complete threshing outfit. This rig, in first-class condition, has been kept under cover. Will sell on good security with very small cash payment. I solicit all business enquiries.
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QUICK SEATING PISTON RINGS—FIT OUT
of found cylinders stop oil pumping, more power, all saw autos, tractors, stationary engines. Sizes to four-inch, 40 cents each, four to five-inch, 60 cents each, larger sizes proportionate price. Postpaid, c.o.d. Cadman & Company, Atkins Block, Winnipeg. 46-5

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Oliver 14-inch gang, automatic blunderbitch and line drive; all in good order. A snap at \$450, f.o.b. Cadillac. C. Hoppenreys, Westerleigh, Sask. 47-2

FOR SALE—20-H.P. STEAM ENGINE, GEORGE
White separator, 32-64, good running order, 40-inch circular saw. Write B. Richardson, Beaver, Man. 48-3

FOR SALE—MOODY SEPARATOR WITH
belts, complete \$225. Edward Cadon, Michich, Alta. 47-3

SELL, OR TRADE ON STEAM ENGINE,
medium size oil tractor, with or without plows. Box 85, Waterhole, Alta. 47-3

WILL TRADE FOR STEAM RIG, MEDIUM SIZE
oil threshing and plowing outfit, with or without plows. Box 12, Friedenstal, Alta. 44-5

RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW,
Sask. Cylinder reboring. Crankshafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 41-9

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repairs. State condition and serial number. Box L21, Alameda, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—WELL DRILLING MACHINE,
first \$200 takes it. Geo. Burchby, Two Creeks, Man. 48-2

SELL, OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND OR LARGE
car, 110 Case engine and plows. Box 178, Sceptre, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL FIGHT-HORSE
engine. Want to buy large crusher, Vessot preferred. Morley Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—CASE POWER HAY BALER,
practically new. Terms. G. G. Snow, Strome, Alta. 48-6

WANTED—SWEEP, HORSE-POWER, G.
Pierce, Sovereign, Sask. 46-3

HAY AND FEED

SELLING—100 TONS SLOUGH HAY, \$5.00
per ton in stack. Arthur Chase, Meyronne, Sask. 48-2

FARM LANDS See also General
Whelan's

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY—WITH
free use of the land for one year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's amazing new offer. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can now be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent of the purchase price cash, no further payment till end of second year; balance payable in 34 years with interest at six per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 46-8

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irrigable farm in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District is a safe proposition because the fertile soil, the ample supply of water to supplement the natural rainfall, and the favorable climate, mean sure crops year after year. Eighty and one hundred and sixty-acre farms for sale at prices ranging from \$12 to \$50 an acre plus irrigation costs, or for rent on favorable terms with option to purchase. Near towns, railroads, markets, schools. Write for further particulars to The Irrigation Council of Alberta, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alta. 46-8

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for assisting us. We sell best all tillable land at \$2.50 per acre. Long time. No winter. No taxes. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 47-5

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ment, horses, machinery, comfortable buildings, abundance good water, equipment new, A1 condition. Price complete \$6,000. Albert Rose, Minnedosa, Man. 48-2

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in Northern Minnesota, large house, for automobile, auto truck, or what offers? J. E. Webster, Sheho, Sask. 47-3

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to town, possession immediately. Tenant two-third and supply everything. Geo. Innes Co. Ltd., Innes, Sask. 47-2

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SELLING—160 ACRES, SUITABLE FOR MIXED
farming, school, railroad close, \$2,500, \$1,100 cash. Robert Bennett, Pine Creek, Man. 47-3

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priced farms and ranches. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo. 43-5

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for sale. O. R. Hawkey, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 41-5

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND FAMILY
orchard, Independence, Oregon, \$2,500; cash, \$500, balance no rent. Write owner, Chr. L. Halseth, Donahia, Alta. 47-3

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McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1
pure white clover, direct from producer, \$7.50 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; buckwheat, \$5.80 crate of six ten-pound pails; also guaranteed pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto. 48-4

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S
purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 17, Saskatchewan, 17 1/2; Alberta-B.C., 15c. pound. Other grades all sold. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 48-8

FINEST CLOVER HONEY, \$8.00, 60-POUND
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CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT
from producer, in five and ten pound pails, \$7.50 per 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, 44-9

F. W. KROUSE & SONS, GUELPH, ONT.—
Reliable grades of honey. Clover, \$9.00; amber, \$8.00; buckwheat and clover mixed, \$6.00; 60-lb. crate. 47-6

PURE HONEY, DELIVERED YOUR STATION,
60 lbs. light amber, \$11.40; 120, \$17.70. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 47-5

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clover honey \$9.60. E. A. Hogarth, Tara, Ont. 37-12

CLOVER HONEY, 12 1/2 CENTS, MIXED HONEY,
10 cents. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 48-5

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MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-
able powder soluble in water: Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

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Street, Winnipeg. 46-41


CALGARY TAXIDERMIST UNDER NEW MAN-
agement. 704-8th Ave. West, Calgary. 48-5

DEER HEADS—BIRDS—FURS, MOUNTED.
Jack Charlson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 48-5

[Continued on next page]

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Showing Kindly Interest

Women folks, I often say, in their work from day to day, like some praises now and then from us rough and ready men, like some kindly interest shown in the things they call their own. When my wife makes Irish stew with its flavor tried and true, then I say "Oh my, Oh my! That's a sight to please the eye!" Sometimes she takes pains to bake special brands of Johnnie cake, rich and deep and fat and brown, like they never see in town, then I say "Upon my life, you're indeed a model wife! Better cake than this, I know, is not common here below!" Yesterday she came to me saying, "Look!" and saying, "See!" eyes expanded like an owl's—she had made some fancy towels! "My, such pretty towels!" I said: "One must have a level head and steady hand to make anything so grand! It would take me half a year working night and day, I fear, to make anything like that! How you sew, and how you tatted!" Well, there's nothing, nothing lost, not a single cent of cost, when I say: "This cup of tea is exactly right for me, and this soup so piping hot goes directly to the spot!" Farmers' wives have much to do all the four long seasons through; much to do, so now and then kindly interest from the men, words of praise for this and that, for the pie, or towel, or hat, for the fancy work or lace puts new color in the face, lifts the burdens of the day, keeps the hair from turning grey!

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MONEY ORDER
 For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and
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McLAREN HOTEL, WINNIPEG. AMERICAN and European plan. Family hotel. Centrally located. 41-52

STRATHCONA HOTEL, WINNIPEG—\$1.00 DAY. running water. \$2.00, private bath. 42-12

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CHIROPRACTIC IS DECIDEDLY EFFECTIVE in the cure of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, indigestion, weakness, etc. Write Dr. Hugh J. Munro, 930 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 44-13

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MONUMENTS

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SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

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SELLING—EARLY TRIUMPH RED BOBS seed wheat, heaviest yielding of earliest varieties, \$1.10 bushel, cleaned and sacked. P. Paxon, Kinley, Sask. 46-3

WANT TO BUY SWEET CLOVER SEED, bulled or unbulled. Send us samples, mention quantity, your name and address, and we will try to buy. A. Jarvis & Co., Aurora, Ont. 46-4

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SELLING—OATS, ALL GRADES, ALSO BALED hay, car lots. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 47-6

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GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

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TRADE—ORGAN AND TURKEYS (HENS AND gobblers) for double set driving harness. W. A. Love, Eastleigh, Sask. 44-13

XMAS TREES—BUSHY TREES, FOUR FEET, 80 cents; five to six, \$1.00; seven to nine, \$2.00; ten to 12, \$4.25. O. Ganong, Sturgis, Sask. 48-3

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The same prices published in The Guide of November 21 will hold good until December 5.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	15c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	12c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	15c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	11c
Ducks, under 4 lbs.	8c
Ducks, any size	10c
Geese, any size	10c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	15-16c
Roosters	7c

Four cents above these prices for Dressed Poultry. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth and not drawn. Crates shipped to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Prompt payments.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

U.G.G. Earns Good Profits

Continued from Page 16

the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company should co-operate in the formation of one selling agency to handle the whole of the grain produced by the three western provinces.

Patronage Dividends

Another resolution approved of the payment of patronage dividends when the profits of the company were sufficient for the purpose, and it was to be upon the following basis: first, that an 8 per cent. dividend be paid upon capital stock; second, that a sufficient amount in the opinion of the directors be set aside for reserve; and third, that if there were sufficient funds left to make a dividend of at least one-half cent per bushel this amount should be distributed to the patrons of the company in proportion to the business which they gave to the company, with the provision that patronage dividends should first be applied upon shares until at least two shares were fully paid up, and after that the patronage dividends would be paid in cash.

There was very hearty approval given to the company's membership in the Canadian Council of Agriculture and its continued financial support of that institution, more particularly in view of the recent decision of the council that it would not participate in any election or political activities. It was expressed by a number of delegates that the farmers' organizations would be well advised generally, to withdraw from active participation in political campaigns.

Political Affairs

There was some discussion over a resolution prohibiting any employee of the company from accepting a seat or nomination for a seat in either the provincial or the federal house, but at the conclusion of the discussion the resolution was voted down by a large majority. A number of other resolutions dealing with minor matters were either voted down or referred to the board of directors, and a couple of resolutions were left over to be dealt with by the annual conventions of the association, as they had no relation to the business of the United Grain Growers.

In regard to the delegates having information when they returned home, it was pointed out that the annual report which would be sent to all the shareholders as soon as it could be printed, would contain the report of the board of directors, the general manager, the cattle pool and the balance sheet of the parent company, as well as the consolidated balance sheet including all the subsidiaries. The minutes of the meeting would be sent to each local president and secretary.

The terms of four directors expired, namely, J. F. Reid, F. J. Collyer, John Morrison, M.P., and P. S. Austin. A large number of candidates for the directorate were nominated, and the election returned Messrs. Reid, Collyer, Morrison and W. B. Kirkpatrick, of Excel, Alberta.

The full board of directors now comprises: Hon. T. A. Crerar, president, Winnipeg; C. Rice-Jones, first vice-president, Winnipeg; John Kennedy, second vice-president, Winnipeg; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; J. F. Reid, Oreadia, Sask.; John Morrison, M.P., Yellowgrass, Sask.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; Robert Shannon Grandora, Sask.; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alberta; W. B. Kirkpatrick, Excel, Alberta; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alberta; Charles E. Hope, Langley Fort, B.C.

The meeting concluded on Thursday evening, with a hearty vote of thanks to the board of directors and the management for the efficient and capable manner in which they had carried on the business of the company during the past year.

Sell Your Surplus Stock

Recent reports indicate that there is a good enquiry for pure-bred stock. If you have surplus breeding stock of any kind now is the time to offer it for sale through The Guide's Farmers' Market Place. With a circulation of over 75,000 weekly going to the very people you want to reach, you are al-

New Lamp Burns 94% Air

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

After Every Meal

A universal custom that benefits everybody. Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WRIGLEY'S

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package

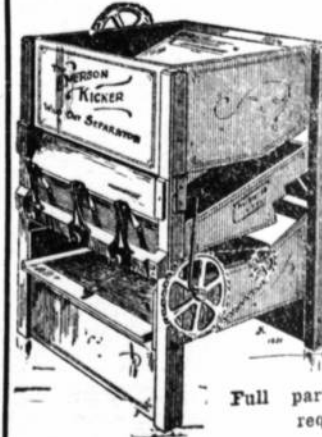


THE FLAVOR LASTS

Here's What You Are Looking For—The Emerson **SEPARATOR** Wild Oat

MADE IN TWO SIZES

Absolutely guaranteed to remove every kernel of wild or tame oats and buckwheat from your grain. Notice we say every kernel from your grain, and guaranteed. This is the only machine on the market that can do this work perfectly.



WRITE FOR NEW SCALE OF PRICES

Full particulars on request.

Emerson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
 1425 WHYTE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

most sure to find buyers for any stock or products you have to offer.

Here's evidence that Guide "Little Classified Ads." get results:

"I must say I have had the best of success advertising my stock in your paper, and I hope to continue same." (Yorkshires).—Jas. A. Stewart, Cabri, Sask.

Profit by Mr. Stewart's experience and try out this proven method of selling. The cost is small. The results are sure to be large.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 23, 1923.

WHEAT—Market has held steady throughout. There has been little change in values from day to day, and it seemed to matter little whether offerings were heavy or whether there was little for sale. The buying power was just sufficient to care for the supply. It is presumed that buying orders are at limited prices, and millers are taking wheat at present levels, but staying out of the market on any advance. Export business is rather dull, apparently with quantities of wheat available, in any position between here and the Atlantic ocean. Shipments, however, continue very heavy, and will likely continue that way until after the close of navigation.

OATS AND BARLEY—The oat market has improved considerably after a decline of several cents early in the week. Export houses have been good buyers during last day or two. The cash demand continues fairly good for the lower grades and considerable quantities changing hands. Barley in good demand, both cash and futures. Receipts are not very heavy and are easily taken care of.

RYE—Some interest shown in this grain and prices have moved several cents higher, offerings very light and markets responds readily to any buying.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Nov. 19 to 24 inclusive.	19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Nov. 98	97	97	97	97	97	96	97	108	
Dec. 93	93	93	93	93	93	92	92	103	
May 98	98	98	98	98	98	97	97	107	
Oats—									
Nov. 38	38	38	39	39	39	38	38	45	
Dec. 36	36	36	37	37	37	36	36	43	
May 40	40	40	41	41	41	40	40	45	
Barley—									
Nov. 54	53	53	54	54	55	53	53	52	
Dec. 51	50	50	51	51	52	51	51	53	
May 54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	56	
Flax—									
Nov. 207	207	208	213	214	215	205	205	200	
Dec. 197	197	198	202	202	201	195	195	190	
May 204	204	205	208	208	208	202	202	190	
Rye—									
Nov. 64	64	65	66	66	66	64	64	82	
Dec. 63	63	63	65	65	64	62	62	78	
May 67	67	68	69	68	68	67	67	80	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed November 23 as follows: December 8s 11½d; March 8s 8½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.44½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December \$1.19½; March \$1.16½.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stockyards today were: Cattle, 1,700; calves, 900; hogs, 14,300; sheep, 6,800; cars, 252.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$11.50; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$10.00; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$3.00; bulk \$2.00 to \$2.75. Bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bulk, \$2.25 to \$3.75. Veal calves, \$3.50 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Stock feeding steers, \$2.25 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$6.00.

Hogs—Hogs, \$5.85 to \$6.60; bulk, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Sheep—Lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.00; bulk of sales, \$11.75. Ewes, \$1.50 to \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$5.75. Wethers, \$5.00 to \$8.50. Yearlings, \$7.50 to \$10.25. Bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

BRITISH MARKETS

Glasgow reports foot and mouth disease restrictions still in effect, quotations not available, no public sales, anticipated that Merlands wharf will be open for Canadian and Irish shortly.

Birkenhead sold 865 Canadians, 18½c to 19½c in sink.

London—Canadian dressed sides 16 to 16½c for middling quality, trade slow but firm tendency, exports this week 1,166 cattle.

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.09 to \$1.14; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.10; No. 3 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.06. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.07 to \$1.12; No. 1 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.11. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.05 to \$1.08; No. 1 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.06. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 96c to \$1.05; No. 1 durum, 94c to \$1.01; No. 2 amber, 94c to \$1.03; No. 2 durum, 92c to \$1.01; No. 3 amber, 92c to \$1.01; No. 3 durum, 90c to 98c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c to 75c; No. 3 yellow, 72c to 73c; No. 2 mixed, 69c to 71c; No. 3 mixed, 67c to 69c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40½c to 41½c; No. 3 white, 39½c to 40½c; No. 4 white, 37½c to 39½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 57c to 60c; medium to good, 53c to 56c; lower grades, 46c to 52c. Rye—No. 2, 65½c to 66½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.43½ to \$2.46½.

WHEAT PRICES

Nov. 19 to 24 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Nov. 19	99	95	90	83	77	74
20	97	94	89	82	76	73
21	97	94	89	82	75	72
22	98	94	89	82	76	73
23	97	94	89	82	75	72
24	97	93	88	81	75	72
Week Ago	97	94	89	83	76	73
Year Ago	109	108	105	99	97	90

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur November 19 to November 24, inclusive

November 15 to November 24														
Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS		OATS			BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Nov. 19	72½	38½	35½	35½	33½	31½	54½	51	46½	46	207½	203½	179½	64½
20	71½	38½	35½	35½	34½	32½	53½	50½	46½	45½	207½	203	179½	64½
21	71½	37½	35½	35½	34½	32½	54	50½	46½	45½	208½	204½	180½	65½
22	71½	39½	37½	37½	35½	33½	55½	51½	47½	46½	213½	209½	185½	66½
23	70½	39½	36½	36½	35½	33½	55½	50½	48	48½	215½	210½	186½	66½
24	70½	39½	36½	36½	34½	33½	55½	50½	49½	48½	215½	211½	191½	66½
Week Ago	71½	38	35	35	33½	31½	54½	50½	46½	45½	205½	201½	177½	64½
Year Ago	81½	48½	42½	42½	40	38½	52½	49	45½	45½	200½	196	160	82½

Topping the Turkey Market

Continued from Page 4

be secured from the company to whom you expect to ship. The dry picked turkey always sells better than he scalded one, except perhaps on a local market for quick home consumption.

Soon after plucking is completed wash the feet in warm water and wash all blood from the head and inside of the mouth. Run the finger down the bird's throat to be sure no clotted blood remains.

After plucking, fold the wings behind the back and lay the bird flat on its back on a soft quilt in a cool room for several hours until all the animal heat has left the body, after which it should be trussed. For this use a strong white cord about the size of wrapping cord but much stronger. Binder twine and carpet rags must not be used. In trussing, the bird must be handled very carefully on a soft rug of some kind to avoid barking. Tie the string around the toes of one foot, pass it over or under the back, around the toes of the other foot, pull them very firmly down against the breast and tie tightly. Cut the cord off close to the knot. Then tie a single knot around the legs just above the hocks, pull hocks down and forward tightly against the body, pass the string around the pelvic arch and tie tightly. Keep birds on their backs and as cool as possible without freezing. Do not pile birds in a heap.

Use only clean strong new boxes for shipping, do not pack in paste board containers. Secure shipping tags from the company to whom you wish to ship and place two on each container in places where they are not likely to be rubbed off or get wet in case the container is exposed to rain or snow. At least one should be on the end or side. The tag should show the name and address of the shipper as well as that of the consignee. A statement of the number of birds of each grade, the net weight of the same, and the shipper's name and address should be put in a conspicuous place inside the container. Line the box with clean waxed or

paraffin paper. Do not use newspapers. If all blood has been removed from the inside of the mouth it is not necessary to wrap the heads. Be sure the feet are absolutely clean.

There are many methods of packing. A very simple and attractive package is made by packing birds only one layer deep, on their backs and breast to breast. The feet in this case should be tied down firmly against the breast and then the hocks down firmly against the abdomen. They must be packed absolutely tight to prevent rubbing. Only one grade and only birds of uniform size and appearance should be packed in the same container. Cover the birds with one or two thicknesses of paper and nail the lid on tightly.

To grade high a bird must be well fleshed and fat, well plucked with no tears or bruises, and have a straight keel bone. Improper or insufficient finishing, poor plucking, large tears or bruises, crooked keels, etc., will make birds grade No. 2 or culls. Specials and No. 1 are in demand at all times.

Wool Market

Continued from Page 2

in their sales of the finished fabrics, based on the higher wool costs. Under these circumstances, the market continued listless until well on in October when there came an active demand from the knitting mills for certain qualities of wool.

"Prices on Merino and fine wools are so relatively high, compared with cross-breds or the lower grades, that the latter are meeting with greater favor than has existed for some time past. Again, wool values today seem to have reached a trading basis where wool may be sold, such values being from par to 10 per cent. higher than prices ruling as at October 1 last year. Low medium staple, low staple and coarse are now selling at about the prices of last year in the early fall months. The demand for these grades is good. On medium, fine medium and fine, today's prices are 10 per cent. higher as compared with the same period last year, but the demand is not as good as for the lower grades."

For SAFETY, SERVICE and RESULTS

Consign Your Grain to

James Richardson & Sons Limited

ESTABLISHED 1857

Liberal Advances.

Prompt Settlements.

Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.

C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE:

505-511 Grain Exchange

Fort William, Ont.

OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:

Port Arthur

Moose Jaw

Saskatoon

Calgary

SPECIAL PRICES ON TURKEYS

We guarantee No. 1 Young Turkeys, dressed, 12 lbs. and over, 23c; No. 1 Young Turkeys, alive, 12 lbs. and over, 18c per lb.
We further guarantee the following prices for No. 1 birds, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until date next Guide Issue exclusive.
Chickens, over 5 lbs. 16c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 13c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 10-11c
Fowls, over 5 lbs. 15c
Fowls, 4 to 5 lbs. 12-13c
Fowls, 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. 9-10c
On heavy No. 1 Dressed Poultry, we are paying 4 to 5 cents per lb. higher than our above quotations for live weight. All scalded birds will be graded No. 2. Crates prepaid.
Please do not send us under-conditioned poultry. You would do much better selling such stock at home. Co-operate with us by shipping only heavy, fattened birds, and we in turn will try to be fair with you and see that your discrimination is appreciated.
THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS, 245 FLORA AVENUE, WINNIPEG
Licensed and Bonded. References: Any reliable Winnipeg Wholesale House.

MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS DISTINCTIVE



That greater happiness may come to those we love—is the purpose of Christmas giving—and choosing a gift invites consideration of the qualities that will give lasting satisfaction.

What, then, may be chosen better—than a practical gift for daily use—or an object that will lend the interest of beauty to home?

Selections that are particularly suitable for gifts—priced as diverse as one may please—are now being featured in every department. For example we quote only a few items in this announcement—there are thousands of others in the Dingwall Catalogue. There is a copy free for you if you drop us a line.



THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE DINGWALL NAME ON A GIFT

MAHOGANY SMOKERS' STANDS, \$5.00



13-5908—Fine quality Mahogany Smokers' Stands, 24 inches high, with sanitary removable glass ash tray—a convenience that will appeal to every smoker and a decoration to any home. Price **\$5.00**

ROYAL CROWN DERBY "MIKADO" DESIGN



CREAM AND SUGAR, \$6.75. TEA POT, \$7.75.

To the lovers of fine china there is nothing quite so attractive as a piece of Royal Crown Derby in the "Mikado" design. This delightful blue design on the white background of this finest of china, has an enduring appeal that will serve as a constant reminder of the donor.

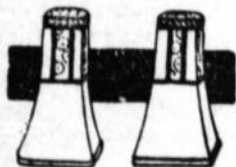
Cups and Saucers, each	\$2.25	Plates, 5 inch, each	\$1.50
Cake Plates, each	3.65	Plates, 6 inch, each	1.75
Egg Cups, each	1.35	Plates, 7 inch, each	2.25
Fancy Dishes, each	10.50	Comports, each	25.00
Porridge Plates, each	2.25	Fruit Dishes, each	1.35
Salt and Peppers, pair	6.50	Muffin Dish, each	7.75

CHINA SUGAR AND CREAM SET, \$7.00



One of the smartest Sugar and Cream Sets we have ever seen at the price. An imitation of the famous Crown Derby pattern, looks just like the original, and costs only one-third of the original sets. Price **\$7.00**

SALT AND PEPPER, \$1.00 PR.



Delicate blue and gold Pepper and Salt Shakers, in finest quality china. Price **\$1.00**

CUP AND SAUCER, \$1.00



13-3026—Aynsley Cup and Saucer, in smart black band and flowered design. Price **\$1.00**

FANCY CHINA BOWL, \$5.00



A Bowl that usually sells for considerably more but featured at a special price for the occasion. Price **\$5.00**

BIRD OF PARADISE, \$1.00



All the natural colors. One of the most popular we ever presented at any price. Price **\$1.00**

SPOON TRAY \$3.75



Spoon Tray, in fine china, blue and gold floral design, with gold handles. Price **\$3.75**

SILVER-PLATED ENTREE DISH \$12.50



13-5507—Entree Dish of finest quality silver plate, on nickel silver base, 10 inches x 7½ inches. Cover may be used as a separate dish. Price **\$12.50**

CASSEROLE, ONLY \$8.00



13-5512—Splendid Oval Casserole, of engraved Pyrex Ovenware Glass, in finest quality pierced silver-plated frame. Eight-inch diameter. Price **\$8.00**

BREAD TRAYS \$7.50



13-5615—Exceptional value in a 13-inch Bread Tray, of finest quality silver plate, hand pierced design all along outer edge. Price **\$7.50**

THE SMART THING IN CHINA

—these days is the introduction of a few pieces in what are known as self colors, the two most popular being primrose and rose colors, there being no other color or decoration on the pieces. They make charming tea sets and are equally popular to brighten up an otherwise drab dinner set. The beauty of the scheme is that it's perfectly proper to introduce as few or as many pieces as you choose. In the famous English Crown Ducal Ware.

Old Rose Ware Plates, 5-inch at 60c; 6-inch at 70c; 7-inch at 75c; also 8-inch at \$1.00
Tea Cups, \$1.00 each; also Coffee at \$1.00 each;
Small Muffin at \$2.00; larger size at \$2.50
Hot Water Jug at \$2.00; Chocolate Pot at \$2.50; Large Toast or Cake Plate at \$2.00;
also Guest Room Set, Cream and Sugar, \$1.25 pair; Small Teapot at \$1.50; also Medium Teapot, \$2.00; Large Teapot, \$2.50; Bulb Bowls at \$3.00

Primrose Ware Plates, 5-inch, 60c; 6-inch, at 70c; 7-inch, 75c; 8-inch \$1.00
Tea Cups, \$1.00 each; Coffee Cups, \$1.00 each
Muffin Dishes \$3.25
Cruet Stands, two styles \$2.00, \$3.50

Oatmeal Dishes, each 60c
Small Cream Jug \$1.00
Small Sugar Bowl, open 75c
Medium Cream Jug \$1.25
Medium Sugar, open \$1.00
Small Teapot, 1 cup \$1.50
Medium Teapot, 2 cups \$2.00
Large Teapot, 4 cups \$2.50
Fluted Vases, 5 ins. high, 75c; 9 ins. high, \$1.75
Hexagon-Shaped Vases, 6 ins., \$1.00; 8 ins., \$1.50; 12 ins. \$3.00
Candlesticks, each \$2.00
Cigarette Tray, each \$2.50
Bulb Bowls, each \$4.00

FOUR-PIECE SILVER-PLATED TEA SET, \$70.00

Queen Anne Design



\$70.00

A Silver-Plated Tea Set that usually sells for \$100, now offered at \$70. It is guaranteed finest quality silver plate—it is the usual size—in fact it's a most unusual opportunity, but there are only five at this price. Per set **\$70.00**

WESTERN CANADA'S
FINEST
JEWELLERY STORE

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LIMITED
PARIS BUILDING - WINNIPEG

WE PAY ALL CHARGES
AND GUARANTEE
DELIVERY TO ANY
ADDRESS IN CANADA